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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. VIII NO. 109 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1920. TWO ANNAS

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Meichi Maru	H. Shimohara	3191	1st May	11th May
Meimei Maru	R. Nakanishi	4363	5th May	15th May
Mururan Maru	K. Yamada	5170	5th May	8th May
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No berth will be registered without a payment of a deposit of Rs. 200.
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The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
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Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor of survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
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Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 61,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 28,000,000
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Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
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INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
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	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,0
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,00
RESERVE FUND	90,00,00

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceedin Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
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Deposits are received fixed for one year o for shorter periods at the rates of interes which can be ascertained on application.
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Manager.

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Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
London Office—
2 White Lion Court, Cornhill, London, E.C.

Authorised Capital	Rs. 12,00,00,000/-
Subsbribed Capital	Rs. 7,58,78,400/-
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 1,50,31,368/12

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5/- half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are gran on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
L. D. L. BUCKLEY.
General Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,500,000
Paid-up Capital	£750,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£750,000
Reserve Fund	£750,000

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Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Baru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
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The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
J. A. ROBERTSON,
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Esplanade Road, Bombay

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,55,799	9	0
Reserve Funds	13,29,592	8	0

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana
Bombay	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Calcutta	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Delhi	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Srinagar
Gajan	Lyallpur	Umballa City
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened a interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
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INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
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RUPCHAND KAPUR.
Manager

BANKING.

THE
SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Yen	8,00,00,000
PADI-UP CAPITAL	Yen	2,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen	6,250,000

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.
BRANCHES:

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Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	Yanai
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Physical Display

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At 9-30 p. m.
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12st, Present Heavy Weight Champion of India.
vs.
NICK LONGMAN
12st:, G. I. P. Ry,; Winner of Many Fights

10 Round Contest.
DRIVER LAMBERT
9st. 6lbs.
vs.
BANDSMAN BLAKE
9st. 4lbs.

8 Round Contest.
MILTON KUBES
10st. 7lbs., Late Overseas Forces.
vs.
PTE. FLANNERY
10st. 7lbs., Challenger for Welter Weight class.

6 Round Contest.
DRIVER QUINLAN
8st. 6lbs.
vs.
PTE. AMERSHAM
8st. 4lbs.

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MAURICE E. BANDMAN
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TO-NIGHT FRIDAY, 7th May, 1920
At 9-30 p.m.
"THE NAUGHTY WIFE."

Saturday, 8th May, 1920 and
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"GOOD NIGHT NURSE."

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PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST.
GRAND OPERA SEASON
RUSSIAN GRAND
OPERA Co.
TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT
"PAGLIACCI & CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA."
8th—IL TROVATORE
9th—THE NIGHT OF LOVE
10th—LACME
11th—LA TOSCA AND SPECIAL BALLET.
12th—LA TRAVIATA
13th—THAIS
14th—MADAME BUTTERFLY
15th—BARBER OF SEVILLE AND SPECIAL BALLET.
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Ali Baba and the 40 Thieves
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Ali Baba and the 40 Thieves

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"The Iron Test"
"The Iron Test"
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THRILLS that THRILL
SEE THEM AT YOUR FAVOURITE PICTURE THEATRE.
This week 9th, 10th & 11th Episode of
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Ali Baba
AND THE
Forty Thieves"

Do not miss this splendid opportunity to-night at the

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ANOTHER
WILLIAM FOX
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"May I Would not Marry?"
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By painless methods not necessitating confinement to bed. Patients attend to their daily avocations while under treatment.
Apply:—ELECTRO-THERAPEUTIST.
N. B.—If you hesitate in the least degree to secure the benefit of this treatment before undergoing it—why not bring your family Doctor with you to whom convincing proof will be adduced?

Kashmiri Shawl, Malida, Paltoo, Pashmina, Chogna, Comfortors, Blankets &c, &c.
Price List Free.
Amirchand & Son,
General Shaw. Merchants
LAHORE

Treacher & Co.
CHEMISTS and DRUGGISTS
Wines Stores, Provisions and General Merchants,
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
Estd. 1830.
Treacher's * * * Heart Labelled Brandy .. ..Rs. 4-10-0 Bot.
Treacher's Special Liquor Brandy .. ..Rs. 5-12-0 Bot.
Fine Old Glenlivet Whisky .. ..Rs. 4-4-0 Bot.
Peter Walker Beer .. .. „ 0-12-0 Bot.
Best Ceylon Tea .. .. „ 1-4-0 Lb.
Supari Tooth Paste .. .. „ 0-14-0
Moet and Chandon Best Quality Champagne.

KING OF TONIC
Makardhvaj
Full of Gold, Silver, Amber, Kasturi and other precious ingredients. This celebrated oldest hereditary Yakuti will make you young—will remove all your weaknesses and will give you permanent unique strength. Price Rs. 10 per 40 pills. The oldest, and well-known Factory which has received medals from every Exhibition. Please ask for free Price List.
Dr RAKSHASHAV
It destroys the sole cause of all diseases. Constipation. It gives hunger. It acts as a purgative. It ensures sleep—and it makes the face rosy. It is sweet in taste. One big bottle Re. 2/-.
Unza Ayurvedic Pharmacy
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.
Factory—Unjha (Near Abemount.)
BRANCH:—Ahmedabad, Richay Road.

ACHES.
IN THEBONES
No doubt it is rheumatism which has its first effects on the bones. There is a remedy of course, and it is our best suggestion for quick relief. Try
Odman's
CYPRESS SALVE
(rub it on and rub out the pain)
Get a package to-day
Re 1-4-0 by post free
ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO
Sk. Memon St., Market, BOMBAY

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TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FRIDAY—From 1st March, 1918, MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, will hold bona-fide auctions every FRIDAY, at 2-30 p.m. Owners are not allowed to bid. Come and buy just what you want. You'll get it cheap.

DIABETES — ALBUMEN — ANTI-DIABETES, Rs. 15 per box of 100 Pastilles or (Lozenges); NEPHROLINT, Rs. 14 per 8 oz. bottle. Old and heavy cases completely cured by marvellous extracts of plants of Dr. G. Damman. Ask for brochures with numerous testimonials at Kemp and Co., and give a full description of your disease. Agents:—KEMP & CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES

FORD PRICES AGAIN REDUCED.—4 seater Touring Car, Rs. 2,500; 2 seater Runabout Rs. 2,300. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 707, Telegram "Autoford."

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of FORD—One tonners and TOURING—CARS Trucks of other makers. For prices apply to THE PREMIER ENGINEERING CO., Kanji Bhuwan, Sandhurst Road, Bombay, No. 4.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DEBILITY in man, woman or child. Free Booklet from J. and J. De Chane, Hill Road, Bandra (Bombay). 763

EDUCATIONAL.

SHRI KRISHNA VIDYALAYE Dadar. Classes commenced from the 1st instant. A rare golden opportunity to the residents of Dadar and Suburbs. Fees moderate. For full particulars please see our detailed advertisement overleaf. 670

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A fast and accurate TYPIST immediately. Apply personally to the MANAGER, ARYAN TYPEWRITING COMPANY, Girgaum Tram Terminus, Bombay. 727

WANTED—Two Second Marine ENGINEERS, with Board of Trade Certificates. Apply Box No. 527, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 749

WANTED IMMEDIATELY by well-known firm, a competent SHORTHAND-TYPIST. Apply Box No. 518 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 716

WANTED—A STENOGRAPHER for the Gwalior State Trust, Ltd., Lashkar Gwalior, with a good knowledge of English at Rs. 75 per mensem. Apply stating age, qualifications and speed to the MANAGER. 680

WANTED.—AN EXPERT for working Silica Fire Bricks Factory. State qualifications and terms to Box No. 468, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle.". 543

WANTED—A Qualified ACCOUNTANT for contractor's business with knowledge of Gujaratee, an experienced man need apply stating salary expected to Box No. 528, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 750

WANTED—A MANAGER, having perfect knowledge and personal experience of big Estates in Bombay. Pay about Rs. 200, only experienced men need apply to Mr. HARILAL R. MEHTA, Sir Maugaldass House, Lamington Road. 643

WANTED—Young and energetic men interested in making Rs. 100 a month out of office hours. Security required Rs. 100. Apply for particulars to:—Messrs. NATHAN BENJAMIN & CO., Hornby Road, Bombay. 772

WANTED—An experienced hand in quarrying and manufacturing marble. Should know English. Good prospects. Apply in English to THE MANAGING SECRETARY, The Travancore Mining & Trading Co., Ltd., Tuticorin. 635

WANTED—A COMPANION for a young girl of 11 years to ride with from 5 to 7 p.m. Must be a very stylish side saddle rider. Pony provided. Apply to Box No. 492, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 642

WANTED for a large Newspaper Company in Bombay a competent MACHINE-MINDER to take charge of Newspaper printing machines during night. Apply with copies of testimonials stating references and the lowest salary expected to Box No. 500, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" 691

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A qualified MEDICAL OFFICER either L. M. & S. or M. B. B. S., and a COMPOUNDER for a pilgrim ship sailing shortly. For particulars apply to the PERSIAN GULF STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD., 19, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay. 726

SITUATION WANTED.

A SURVEYOR well experienced in land and mining surveys, in surveys for irrigation, Roads and Railways is prepared to accept work on contract from Engineers in Bombay. Neatness, accuracy and promptness guaranteed. Please write for terms, etc., to Box No. 533, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 759

WANTED.

WANTED—Three SECOND CLASS or FIRST CLASS PASSAGES to England or Marseilles, by any steamer sailing before 15th of May. Ready to pay reasonable premium. Apply to Box No. 509, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 691

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—One inch Bore HYRAULIC TUBES, tested five tons. Ready in stock. DREWET CHOWNA & CO., 18, Church Street, Bombay. 765

ON VIEW—Mr. P. G. Messent's valuable furniture by Robert and McKenzie, Platedware, Silverware, Chesterfield Sofas, Easy Chairs, Victoria, etc., at Love Lane, Byculla. To be sold on Sunday. 768

WANTED TO SELL together or separate ordinary and preference SHARES of DHARAMSI MORARJI WOOLLEN MILLS, LTD. Apply to Box No. 535, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 762

FOR SALE—A LUCRATIVE CONCERN dealing as general Merchants and Commission Agents on Fram line near Girgam Terminies. Apply to Box No. 513, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 702

FOR SALE.—One Brand New 7 seater 8 cylinder CAR. Just unpacked. Very elegant and showy in appearance and snitabl efor princes and the rich. Immediate delivery if desired. Please apply sharp to Box No. 515, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 708

TO BE LET.

TO LET—ROOMS, suitable for Offices and Godowns and Shops in Great Western Buildings in Apollo Street and Bakehouse Lane. Run sharp to Messrs. JETHMAL NARANDAS and Co., in Rooms Nos. 119-120, to avoid disappointment. 645

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

CIVIL ENGINEER WANTED to plan and construct Factory Building, Dwelling houses, water service and 10 miles of light railway. Estimated cost about Rs. 6 lakhs. Work to be completed within 1 years. Only those having Building and Railway experience should reply with copies of testimonials and stating salary expected to:—Messrs. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS & CO., 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. 666

NOTICE

REQUIRED two ladies on the post of midewife and health visitor for Bhopal Municipality. Candidates must have passed medical or at least midwifry or nurse examination.

Salary Rs. 100 and Rs. 25 carriage allowance.

Apply to the

EXECUTIVE OFFICER,
Municipal Board, Bhopal. 631

TO MOTORISTS.

AUCTION SALE of Motor Cars and Motor Cycles on Sunday 9th instant at 5 p.m. at "Tankerville" opposite Scott & Co., Gowalia Tank Road, by MOTOR EMPORIUM, 111 Grant Road, Bombay. 648

ANGLO INDIA & COLONIAL NAVIGATION CO., LD.

NOTICE.

ALLOTMENT LETTERS have now been posted to all applicants for shares in the above Company and those who have not received them are requested to apply in person or by letter with full details, at the Registered Office of the Company, 15, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

Eastern Ship Brokers & Agency, Ltd.,
Managing Agents,
Anglo-India & Colonial Navigation Co., Ltd.
30th April, 1920. 611

NOTICE.

WANTED AT ONCE for Government Workshops, Delhi.

Moulders
Patternmakers
Carpenters
Locomotive Fitters
Rivetters
Boilermakers
Steelwork erectors
Platelayers
Millwrights
Electricians
Oil Engine drivers
Khalasies.

Only first class men need apply. Good pay and Government quarters provided at small monthly rent.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
3rd Project Division,
656 P. O. Paharganj, Delhi.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

INDIAN EDUCATIONAL SERVICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of PROFESSOR of MECHANICAL ENGINEERING in the College of Engineering, Poona. Candidates should be fully qualified Mechanical Engineers possessing academic qualifications of high standing in addition to workshop training, drawing office experience and practical experience in some branch of the profession. Candidates should preferably have had some experience of teaching work.

The pay of the post will begin at Rs. 750 per mensem, with (if the applicant is qualified therefor) Overseas Allowance beginning at Rs. 150 per mensem and will increase according to the scale recently sanctioned by the Government of India and Secretary of State for India to Rs. 1,250 per mensem with Overseas Allowance of Rs. 250 per mensem.

Applicants should forward full particulars of their qualifications and training with copies of recommendations and certificates to reach the AG. PRINCIPAL, College of Engineering, Poona, on or before 20th May 1920.

R. S. CREE BROWN,
Ag. Principal.
College of Engineering,
Poona, 1st May, 1920. 607

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THIS ANNOUNCEMENT IS PUBLISHED AS AN ADVERTISEMENT ONLY, AND NOT AS AN INVITATION TO THE PUBLIC FOR SHARES.

The Servant Publishing Co., Ld.

(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913.)

AUTHORISED CAPITAL .. ..RS. 3,00,000

Divided into. 30,000 shares of Rs. 10 each. Payable as under: Rs. 5 per share on application and Rs. 5 per share on allotment.

A HIGHCLASS INDEPENDENT ENGLISH DAILY

THE "SERVANT"

TOGETHER WITH VERNACULAR EDITIONS WILL BE STARTED BY THE COMPANY

POLICY—These papers will seek to educate the popular will in the sacred spirit of Service. They will try to call up the vision of Mother India not merely in the crowded bustle of the cities but in the spacious repose of our villages which constitute her true self. These organs will voice forth THE MESSAGE OF FREEDOM FOR INDIA—FREEDOM FROM POLITICAL SERVITUDE FROM SOCIAL ATROPHY. FROM SPIRITUAL DEBASEMENT and will preach the essential divinity of Man in the East and West alike, ever expanding in the atmosphere of Freedom, Truth and Service.

FEATURES:—1. A high standard in the supply, selection, presentation and criticism of NEWS.

2. Up-to-date SCIENTIFIC, INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE and special articles on economic and kindred subjects from expert authorities.

3. Accurate information about LEGAL AFFAIRS.

4. EXHAUSTIVE REPRINTS from foreign and Indan papers.

PATRONS AND SPECIAL CONTRIBUTORS:—

DR. RABINDRA NATH TAGORE REV. DR. J. A. GRAHAM (Kalimpong).
SIR P. C. ROY Kt. MR. ASHVINI KUMAR DATTA (Barisal).
MR. RAMANANDA CHATTERJEE. (of the Modern Review.)

EDITOR:—MR. SHYAM SUNDAR CHAKRAVARTY.

SECRETARY:—MR. DEVAPRASAD GHOSH M.A., B.L.,

Management:—The management of the Company will be entrusted to a Board of Directors consisting of able and experienced business men, including Mr. A. G. Sen. the well-known Insurance and Tea Merchant.

PROFIT:—The Company confidently looks forward to being able to declare a dividend of from 15 to 20 per cent on the Capital outlay.

SOLICITORS:—Mr. Kumar Krishna Datta, 16, Hastings Street.
BANKERS:—The Bengal National Bank, Limited.
REGISTERED OFFICE:—45, Amherst St., Calcutta.

Copies of the prospectus and application forms can be had from the Bankers, the Solicitors and the Registered Office of the Company.

Applications may be made either to the Bankers or to the Registered Office of the Company. 735

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. DONALD GEORGE HILL has been admitted a partner of the firm of Messrs. Hill Son & Knox, Stevedores and Contractors, Bombay, as from the 19th day of February, 1920.

HILL, SON & KNOX. 756

MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY.

RETIRING ROOMS:—Retiring Rooms each equipped with electric lights and bath rooms, etc., for week-end and other passengers have been opened at Matheran station. Rooms, meals and other refreshments are obtainable at the following rates on application to Messrs. Brandon and Co., Victoria Terminus or Matheran station:—

(1) Rooms—Inclusive charge with meals Rs. 8/8 per day.

(2) Charges for separate meals in the Restaurant.

Chota Hazri	...	Rs.	0	12 0
Breakfast	...	,,	2	0 0
Luncheon	...	,,	2	0 0
Afternoon Tea, (without pastry)	...	,,	0	4 0
Dinner	...	,,	2	8 0

Meals can be ordered in advance by informing the Guard at Victoria Terminus or Neral station.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager,
G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, 19th April, 1920. 819

NOTICE.

WANTED—A HINDU MANAGER well versed in English correspondence and accounts to work full time under the Secretaries at the Committee's Burning and Burial Grounds at Sonapur and at Walkeshwar. Salary Rs. 100 or more according to qualifications. Apply before 21st May, 1920, in own handwriting to the

HONORARY JOINT SECRETARIES,
1H, Kiln Lane, Lamington Road,
Bombay, No. 7.
15th April, 1920. 806

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the STATUTORY MEETING of the WESTERN INDIA CHEMICAL WORKS, LIMITED will be held at the registered office of the Company, No. 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 7th May 1920 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

To receive and adopt the Statutory report and audited statement of Receipts and payments made up to the 10th April 1920.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 30th April to the 14th May 1920 both days inclusive.

Dated this 16th day of April, 1920.

By order of the Board,
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS & Co.,
435 Agents.

NOTICE.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY for the Amritsar Municipality, a SECRETARY on a salary of Rs. 700-40-900 per mensem.

Applications stating qualifications and accompanied by copies of testimonials, together with the following particulars should reach the SECRETARY, Municipal Committee, by the 14th May, 1920:—

1. Date of birth.
2. Nationality or Caste.
3. Where educated.
4. Examination passed.
5. Practical experience, if any.
6. Last employment and reason of termination.
7. Short history of services in previous employment.

SECRETARY, MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE,
Amritsar.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

LOST OR MISLAID.

AN ALLOTMENT LETTER No. 6895 in respect of 30 shares of the SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED in the name of Maganlal Vrajlal has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified within one month to the registered offices of the Company, Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay. Otherwise a duplicate will be issued to the abovementioned owner.

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
777 Agents.

FOR SALE.

THE light draught Oil Fuel, Hospital Paddle Ship, H. M. S. "S.P.15", now lying in Alexandria Harbour, Egypt.

2. Tender Forms with rough details of the vessel may be obtained upon written request from the Paymaster-in-Charge, R. N. Depot, Bombay, and the vessel may be inspected by intending purchasers upon application to the Commissioners Disposals Board, Cairo.

3. About 80 tons of Oil Fuel now on board will be sold with the vessel.

4. Tenders which must be in writing and sealed must reach the Paymaster-in-Charge, not later than noon 15th May, 1920.

5. The right is reserved to refuse all or any of the Tenders.

6. Customs dues (if demanded) will be payable by purchasers. 770

THE AKOLA & MID INDIA SPINNING, WEAVING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED,

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 302-306, Bazar Gate Street, known as Jivraj Baloo Building, (entrance from Dwarkadas Lane), Fort, Bombay, on Tuesday, the 18th May, 1920, at 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time) to transact the following business:—

I.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the audited Balance Sheet made upto 31st December, 1919.

II.—To transact any other business which the Directors may bring forward at the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 11th May to 24th May, 1920 both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
TRICUMJEE WADIA & CO.
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 6th May, 1920. 773

PROPERTY FOR SALE AT ANDHERI.

A big bungalow on the Versowa Road, five minutes' walk from the Andheri Railway Station. Intending purchasers please write for particulars to Box No. 531, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 753

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

WANTED—ESTATE SUPERINTENDENTS.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the posts of ESTATE SUPERINTENDENTS on a salary of Rs. 150-10-200 (Annual increments) plus Rs. 30 conveyance allowance plus Rs. 20 War Allowance, on the permanent staff. Applicants must have experience in valuing, surveying, levelling, &c., and must be able to supervise the division. The position to be held will be one of trust. The appointments will be probationery for six months.

"Apply by 15th. May. 1920, with copies of testimonials to LAND MANAGER, IMPROVEMENT TRUST, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 728

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE—SHEET STRAIGHTENING MACHINE, 4 ft. by 4 ft. and SHEET CUTTING MACHINE 6 ft. long and MOTOR CARS and LORRIES. Delivery ready. For further particulars write to:—THE ASIATIC MACHINERY STORES CO., 265, Hornby Road, Bombay. 771

THE AKOLA & MID INDIA SPINNING, WEAVING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company Nos. 302-306, Bazar Gate Street, known as Jivraj Baloo Building (entrance from Dwarkadas Lane) Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 18th May, 1920, at 4 p.m., (Standard Time) when the subjoined Resolution which was passed at the Extraordinary Meeting of the Company held on the 3rd May 1920 will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution.

"That the Company be wound up voluntarily and that Mr. Gopaldas Tricumjee be and is hereby appointed Liquidator for the purpose of such winding up."

By Order of the Board,
TRICUMJEE WADIA & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Dated 6th May, 1920. 774

WANTED AN EXPERIENCED SECRETARY FOR A BANK.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the Post of Secretary for the British India Banking and Industrial Corporation, Limited, Bombay. Only gentlemen with sound practical experience, and thoroughly conversant with company law share department and secretarial work need apply. Good salary to the right man. Apply stating experience and salary expected with copies of testimonials to

THE ASSISTANT MANAGER,
British India Banking and Industrial
Corporation, Limited,
Great Western Hotel Buildings,
109/111, Bombay. 755

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Power of Attorney given by us to A. S Krishnaswami Aiyangar to manage our Bombay Branch business by power of attorney bearing date 12th. September, 1918, and registered at Madura has been cancelled and revoked with effect from 19th April, 1920, and the said A. S. Krishnaswami Aiyangar has no longer any authority to act on our behalf at Bombay. Any dealings by the said A. S. Krishnaswami Aiyangar subsequent to the said date will not be binding on us.

Date

K. M. SUBBAIYER & SONS.,
Gold Thread and Yarn Merchants,
MADURA & MADRAS.
743

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's s.s. "Muroran Maru" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival from New York via Suez, and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay, and ake immediate delivery of their goods discharged in stream and landed at D & E Sheds Prince's Dock on payment of all charges. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson & Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills of Claims are to be sent into this office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
754

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay
Tel. No. 521.

AUCTION SALE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, SUNDAY and MONDAY, the 15th, 16th and 17th May, 1920, respectively each day at 1 p.m., (S. T.) at Kamshet Station (G. I. P. Ry.).

An Assortment of rontractors plant, tools and stores, lately in use on the construction of Shiramta Dam together with furniture, etc., and the property of Messrs. Pauling and Co., Ld.,

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

N. B.—Train leaving Bombay at 7-55 p.m. a.m., (S. T.) and Poona 10.45 a.m., (S. T.) will stop at Kamshett Station.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 7th May, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE AND CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay).

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT BHENDY BAZAAR ROAD, OUT OF FORT, BOMBAY.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., Auctioneers, will under instructions from and by order of Messrs Jamsetji Rustomji and Devidas attorneys for the mortgagee Bai Rakhmabai widow and executrix of the last will of Rao Bahadur Dhondiba Hanmanrao Badade and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Keshanji Deokaran under and by virtue of the power of sale given to the Morgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage dated 10th day of January 1917 and made between Keshanji Deokaran of the one part and the said Bai Rakhmabai of the other part sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of May, 1920, at 4.30 p.m. (So T.) on the premises the undermentioned property.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground, containing by admeasurement 224 sq/y square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon, situate at and fronting the Parel Road on the East side thereof outside the Fort of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 66, and New No. 7384 Old Survey No. 1556, and New Survey No. 1025 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 8038 and Street No. 188 at 192 and bounded, on or towards the East by Bhendy Bazaar or Parel Road, on or towards the West by a passage beyond which is the property of Jamadar Mahomed Ebrahim, on or towards the North by the property of Tadkoba Atmaram and on or towards the South by the property of Khoja Jan Mahomed Allarakhia and Ahmedkhia Allarakhia and which said premises are now in the occupation or possession of the Mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jamsetji Rustomji and Devidas attorneys for the Mortgagee at their office 5, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT DON TAD CROSS LANE, OUT OF FORT, BOMBAY.

HIGH COURT.

Suit No. 1044 of 1919.

Kassam Sulleman and Another.

v.s

Bai Aishabai and Others.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will under instructions from Messrs. Dada Abba Juma and Hajee Ismail Hajee Mahomed Dawood the Joint Receivers appointed in the above suit and pursuant to the Order dated 16th June, 1919, sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 15th day of May, 1920 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises the undermentioned property.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground, containing by admeasurement 105 4/9 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Don Tad Cross Lane outside the Fort of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1378 and New No. 7136 Old Survey No. 2898 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B Ward No. 1061 and Street No. 13.15 and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Kasai Dagdoo Naisoo, on or towards the West by the property of Saleh Mahomed Dharunsey, on or towards the North by the said Don Tad Cross Lane and on or towards the South by a sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Dikshit & Co., attorneys for the Joint Receivers at their office 1 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 7th May, 1920.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4089.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Co., and in accordance with the Provision of Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the risk of the owners the following booked consignments as also a list of unclaimed bags of grain etc. on FRIDAY 7th May, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Carnac Bridge goods Shed.

125 bags mewa booked ex. Peshawar Cantonment to Carnac Bridge, Inv. 7 of 2-1-1920, R. R. 86032. Consigned by Kisondas Asgardas care of Ramchand to self Railway Receipt in possession of Messrs. Mathuradas Thackersey and Co.

1,589 bags wheat, 148 bags math, 20 bags moong, 96 bags gram, 22 bags bajri, 304 bags grandall, 597 bags rice, cocoanuts, 29 bags teelseed, finalseed, 73 bags goowar, glass sheets, glassware, shoes, gunny pieces, iron pipe, etc. etc.

AUCTION SALE of scrap iron, wooden scantling, sounding machines, cable chain, raft cylinders, life belts, old gunny bags, empty packing cases, shipe pannels, frmes, drawers, etc., horse and mule stall fittings, feed boxes, wind shoots, life boats, old carpets, curtains, coir matting, empty bottles, etc., etc.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 12th May, 1920 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the B. I. S. N. Co.'s Dockyard Mazagaon the above mentioned goods.

MENESSE & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 7th May, 1920.

TO MOTORISTS

AUCTION SALE of Motor Cars and Motor Cycles on Sunday 9th instant at 5 p.m. at "Tankerville" opposite Scott & Co., Gowalia Tank Road, by MOTOR EMPORIUM, LD., Grant Road, Bombay. 647

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 8th instant at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.)

1 second hand rubber tyred victoria in good order.
1 second hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 second hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis.
1 grey horse quiet in saddle.

AUCTION SALE OF ENGLISH WATER PROOF COATS.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the office concerned. —

R. O. B. 1 M.B.R. One case 158 pieces Gents English Waterproof Coats.

AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR CARS.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Works of Messrs. Warner & Co., Automobile Engineers, Frere Road, Calicut Street, Fort, the following motor cars:

1 4 cylinder 4 seater Calthorpe.
2 4 cylinder 4 seater Briscoe.
3 4 cylinder 7 seater Turcat Mery.
4 4 cylinder 5 seater Chevrolet.
5 4 cylinder 6 seater Napier, a fine car.
6 4 cylinder 5 seater Model 75 Overland.
7 4 cylinder 5 seater Model 75 Overland.
8 4 cylinder 5 seater Ford Wire wheels and spare (New).
9 4 cylinder 5 seater Ford Wire wheels and spare (New).
10 4 cylinder 5 seater Ford Artillery wheels, no spare wheel.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.). Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 1 Ratan Mansions, Colaba Causeway, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved French polished household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, brassware, dining table and chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiters, drawing room suite, drawing room cabinets, single and double glass door almirahs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs, fancy teapoy, English chair, automatic table, screen, palm stand, saxonal gun book case, books, Jest fan, hatstand dressing chest of drawers, clothes and gown presses, dressing and wash-hand tables, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, rich carpets, etc., etc. the property of W. G. Nicoll Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 9th May, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Motisha Lane, Love Lane, Byculla, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved dining, drawing, bedroom and office room furniture by John Roberts MacKenzie and others, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, silverware, cases of spoons and forks, sliding dining table and chairs, large mirror sideboard dumbwaiters and dinner wagons, drawing room suite, Chesterfield, sofas and easy chairs, chipendale pattern cabinets, corner cabinets, single and double glass door almirahs, teapoys, palm stands, dressing chest of drawers, pillars, partition screens, marble top dressing and washing tables, revolving top tables, gown stand, hat stand, low chairs, easy chairs, Hemlet chairs, cheval glass, linen press, Pathephone with records, Jost Fans, marble and terra cotta figures, and vases, card tables, single and double bed-steads, Hinks and Ditmar's, table and hanging lamps, beaded chicks, meatsafes, ice box, rich carpets, door curtains, cooking utensils, cooking stove, victoria by Press motor car, garden pots, garden benches, etc., etc. the property of P. G. Messent, Esq., C.I.E., J. P. Chief Engineer, Bombay, Port Trust and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE MATERIALS AND STORES AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY STORES, PAREL.

On TUESDAY, the 25th May, 1920, at 1-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the G. I. P. Railway Company's stores Depot, Parel.

2. A quantity of old and unserviceable material and stores consisting of empty wooden casks, drums, paint kegs, varnish tins, kerosine oil tins lamps, of sorts, trolly wheels, G. I. P. buckets, chunam pans, watering cans, smiths anvils, angers, ratchet braces, hammers, cold sets, pipe tongas, chissels, shovels, powrahs, gunny wrappings vacuum brake pipes, I. R. piping plain and armoured furniture, packing cases hoops iron of casks, staves of casks, stoves of casks, glass scrap leather scrap, rubber scrap, cloth cuttings, leather hose pipes, files leather belting copper rivetted and leather belting, copper sewn and other sundry items.

3. A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required when the lots are knocked down and the balance must be paid and the materials removed within 14 days excluding holidays from the date of sale, failing which ground sent will be charged by the Railway Company.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING MATERIALS, belonging to the Tata Industrial Bank, Ltd., at Medows Street, Fort, lately occupied by Messrs. Dunnett and Co. Under instructions from the Tata Industrial Bank, Ltd., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th June next, sell by Public Auction, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises, the materials for removal of the following building:—

Building situate at Medows Street, Fort lately occupied by Messrs. Dunnett and Co. and Messrs. M. Freedoon and Co., bearing Street No. 117. Ward A. Ward No. 1120.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF WASTE SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER.

On MONDAY, the 10th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by public auction on account of the concerned at Chanda Ramjee Press Colaba.

A Large lot of waste slightly damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 7th May 1920.

KATOL

The best insecticide Ans. 9 per tin.

JAPAN INSECT POWDER CO.

Princess St., Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.

SALE ON MONDAY, THE 24TH MAY, 1920, AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE of the Right, Title and Interest in Very Valuable Properties, situate at Kolbhat Lane, Chikhalwadi, Tardeo Road.

On MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will, under instructions from Mr. M. V. Gokhale, Attorney for Mr. Vishwanath Hari, the mortgagee and on account and at the rink of Mr. Shanker Pandurang Chowdhari, the mortgagor, and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to and vested in the mortgagee under an indenture of 2nd mortgage dated the 14th day of February, 1918, and several further charges and made between the mortgagor of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part, sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, the right, title and interest of the said Mr. Shanker Pandurang Chowdhari in the undermentioned properties free from the mortgage claims of Mr. Viswanath Ballal, the 1st mortgage, under an indenture of mortgage dated the 27th day of November, 1918, and made between the mortgagor of the one part and the said Mr. Vishwanath Ballal of the other part and of Mr Dattaram Pandarinath, the third mortgagee, under an indenture of mortgage, dated the 23rd day of June, 1919 and made between the mortgagor of the one parti and the said Mr. Dattaram Pandharinath of the other part, but subject to the claim of Messrs. Jayantilal Motilal and Co. the 4th mortgagee, under an indenture of mortgage dated the 28th day of August, 1919, and made between the mortgagor of the one part and the said Messrs Jayantilal Motilal and Co. of the other part.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of pension & tax land (cess whereof has now been redeemed) admeasuring 266 square yards or thereabouts situate lying and being at Kolbhat Street without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 225, New No. 1734, Old Survey No. 226 and New Survey No. 135 together with the buildings and tenements standin gthereon and which said buildings are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 3100 (1) and 3100 (2) and Street Nos. 23 and 23A, and bounded as follows, on the East by the property of Vithoba Mancoji, on the West by the property of Muncherji Jamshedji, on the North by the range of chawl of Ramchandra Bhiwaji and on the South by the Kolbhat Street.

SECONDLY.—All those pieces or parcels of pension and tax land or ground (the cess whereof has now been redeemed) admeasuring 1,362 square yards or thereabouts situate lying and being on the north-east side of the fronting of private passage leading to Kolbhat Lane without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 225, New No. 1731, Old Survey No. 226 and New Survey No. 137, together with the buildings, tenements and chawls standing thereon, and which said buildings are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Old Assessment Nos. 34/39 and now under "C" Ward Nos. 3174/3181 and Street Nos. 9/16, and bounded as follows, on the North-East partly by the property of Hormasji Cowasji Mystri partly by the property of Govind Limbaji Shellar, partly by the said private passage leading to the Kolbhat Lane and partly by the chawl of Adelji Batliwala, on the North-West by the property known as Rama's Oart and on the South-East partly by the property known as Angria's Chawl and partly by the property of Hormasji Jivanji and partly by the property of Jamshedji Nowroji Cabinetmaker.

hIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land (cess whereof has now been redeemed) admeasuring 402 square yards or thereabouts, situate, lying and being at 1st Kolbhat Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 225, New No. 1736, Old Survey No. 226, New Survey No. 138, together with the buildings and tenements standing thereon, and which said buildings are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "C" Ward No. 3134 and Street No. 19, and bounded as follows, on or towards the East by the property of Govind Lumaji Shellar, on or towards the West partly by the property of Hormasji Framji Cooner and partly by that of Dossabhai Jamshedji Mistry and Sorabji Jamsedji Nariman and partly by that of Behramji Dorabji Nariman and Dossabhai Jamsedji Mistry, on or towards the North by the property of Pallanji Pestonji Daruwalla and on or towards the South by a passage.

FOURTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of pension and tax tenure with messuage, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Kolbhat Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, and in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 225, New No. 1725, Old Survey No. 226, New Survey No. 240, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "C" Ward No. 3173, Street No. 8 and admeasuring 229 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, on or towards the East by the property hereinbefore thirdly described on or towards the West by Kolbhat Lane, on or towards the North partly by the property of Teli Kashibai Govind and partly by the property hereinafter fifthly described and on or towards the South by the property of Sonabai Jamsedji Petit.

FIFTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land of pension and tax tenure situate at 1st Kolbhat Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, and in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 129 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 225, New No. 1726, Old Survey No. 226 and New Survey No. 154 and assessed by the Municipal Assessor and Collector under "C" Ward Nos. 3186-3188 and Street Nos. 21-1-2 and bounded as follows—i.e. to say, on or towards the North by the property of Dinbai Dadabhoy Chinoy, on or towards the South by the property of Haji Miya Baloomiya, on or towards the West by the property of Pandoonji Ratanji Mehta and by Dhunbai Jehangir Sulvdar and on or towards the East by the said 1st Kolbhat Lane.

SIXTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground (cess whereof has now been redeemed) admeasuring 7,556 square yards or thereabouts, situate, lying and being on the northern side of Chikhalwadi, without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 332/334, New No. 13852, Old Survey No. 144 and New Survey No. 7026, together with the buildings, tenements and chawls standing thereon, known as "Javji Buildings" and which said buildings are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "D" Ward Nos. 3719 (1) 3718 (1), 3717, 3716, 3715, 3719 (2), 3719 (3) and 3718 (2) and Street Nos. 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 23A, 23B and 22A, and bounded as follows, on or towards the East by the property of Madan Bhimji, on or towards the West by the property of Liladhar Pharidas, on or towards the North by the property of Rotanji Rustomji and on or towards the South by the Chikalwadi Road.

SEVENTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground admeasuring 4,245 square yards or thereabouts, situate, lying and being at the corner of Tardeo Road, Chikhalwadi Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, and in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, being a portion of land registered by the Collector of Land Revenue of Bombay under Old Nos. 373, 375, 376, 377, 379, 380, 382/384 and 386, New Nos. A/13809 and 13892, Old Survey No. 153/155 and New Survey No. B/7046, together with the bungalow, houses, out-houses, stables and sheds, standing thereon, assessed by the Assessor and the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "D" Ward No. 3696 (1), 3696 (2), 3696 (2A), 3696 (5) and 3696 (8) and Street Nos. 3, 3A, 3AA, 3 and 7, and bounded as follows, on or towards the North by the Chikhalwadi Lane, on or towards the South by the property of Zoroastrian Association, on or towards the East by the property next hereinafter described and on or towards the West by the Tardeo Road.

EIGHTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of Freehold land or ground admeasuring 1,230 square yards or thereabouts situate lying and being on the South side of Chikhalwadi Lane, Tardeo Road, without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay being portion of land registered by the Collector of Land Revenue of Bombay under Old Nos. 373 375/377, 379, 380, 382/384 and 386, New Nos. A/13890 and 13892, Old Survey No. 153/155 New Survey No. B/7046, together with the buildings standing thereon, known as "Bhagirathi Buildings" assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "D" Ward Nos. 3696 (6), 3696 (7) and Street Nos. 5 and 6, and bounded as follows, on or towards the East by a common passage, on or towards the West by the property next hereinbefore described, on or towards the North by the Chikhalwadi Lane, and on or towards the South by the property of Zoroastrian Association.

NINTHLY.—The Press known as the "Nirnaya Sagar Press" in Kolbhat Lane, together with all the machinery, tools, implements etc. belonging to the said press and the goodwill thereof.

TENTHLY.—All the moveable property belonging to the joint family of which the said Shanker Pandurang Chowdhary is a co-parcener including ornaments, Government promissory loan notes, bonds, debentures, etc.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be had of Mr. M. V. Gokhale, attorney for the vendor, at their offices at 17/19, Bell Lane, Fort, or of the undersigned.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th May, 1920.

J. S. MODY & CO.

80, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 8409.

AUCTION SALE THIS DAY FRIDAY 7TH MAY, 1920, AT 2.30 P.M. (S.T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction THIS DAY FRIDAY, th 7th day of May, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Show Rooms in Dean Lane, Fort of Hummum Street (where the kit has been removed for sale), very valuable made-to-order household furniture, etc., comprising telescopic screw dininng table, chairs, handsome sideboards, dinner and dumbwaiters, meat-safes, rich glassware, porcelain and platedware, marble top tables, tapestry, drawing room suite, Chesterfield sofas, easy chairs, sweet-toned John Brinsmead Cottage piano, "Milner", "Dame" safes with stands, handsome cabinets, rich carpets, pictures, iron bedsteads, almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, revolving book cases, Curzon easy chairs, roll top writing tables, etc., etc.

The property of G. Trit, Esq., and others. Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th May, 1920.

INFLUENZA AGAIN?

The British Medical Journal on commenting on the prophylactic measures advocated by Sir G. Newman, M. O. to the Health Ministry emphasises on strict "Daily attention to the Toilet of the nose and Throat."

Use, therefore, The Antiseptic Throat Paint, Gargle and Nasal Douche to prevent Influenza

V. C. Dastur & Co.

Treacher & Co

Automatic Fire-Extinguishers
Mantles and Incandescent Lamp
Electric Fans and Fixtures
Red Seal Dry Battery
Icy-Hot Vacuum Flasks
Camp Cots and Water Bags
Accessories
Novelties

Prices defy Competition.

THE LONDON, EASTERN AND AMERICAN TRADING CO.

HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

IMPORTERS

OF ALL SORTS OF TYPTWRITERS AND ASSESSORIES.

Rebuilt Remington and Oliver Typewriter are offered to the Public at a reduced price to make room for February shipment. A trial solicited.

Mangaldas Dayabhai & Coy.

73, Apollo Street, Fort.
BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHTA & Co.—(Contd.)

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, May 3rd.

		Bales.
Total Days' Sales at Liverpool		4000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		—
" " Sales of East Indian		—
" " Imports Sakeles		—
Mid. Americans Spot		27.06
Egyptian F. G. F. Quiet		36.50
New York 11 a.m. (As known is in Liverpool at closing time)	July	38.38
	Oct.	35.12
	Jan.	34.61
New Orleans 9 a.m.	July	36.80
	Oct.	35.64

Liverpool, May 4th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Livepool		2,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		—
" " Sales of East Indian		10
" " Imports		—
Mid. Americans Spot		27.05
Egyptian F. G. F.		36.50
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	July	37.98
	Oct.	35.52
	Jan.	34.20
New Orleans 10 a.m.	July	37.05
	Oct.	35.33

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Liverpool, May 5th,

Months:	To-day's price:
May	..
June	..
July	24.88
Aug.	24.50
Sept.	..
Oct.	23.88
Nov.	..
Dec.	..
Jan.	23.52
Feb.	..
Mar.	..
April	..

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, May 4th:

Months.	To-day's price.
May	25.13
June	25.08
July	24.95
Aug.	24.77
Sept.	24.31
Oct.	24.06
Nov.	23.77
Dec.	23.46
Jan.	23.30
Feb.	23.12
Mar.	22.97
April	22.83

Manchester Market:—Quiet

Tone:—Quiet.

Liverpool, May 5th

Months:	To-day's price:
May	25.42
July	25.27
Oct.	24.19
Jan.	23.36

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, May 4th:

M.G. Bengal Good	13.25
" " Fully Good	14.00
" " Fine	14.60
" No. 1 Oomras Good	18.25
" " " Fully Good	19.26
" " " Fine	19.85
" Broach Good	21.10
" " " Fully Good	21.60
" " Fine	22.15
" Scinde Good	13.07
" " " Fully Good	13.82
" " " Fine	14.32

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, May 5th:

Futures at New York July	38.47
" " Oct.	36.36
" " Jan	35.10

New York, May 4th

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	10,000
Day's Export to Great Britain	..
" " to Continent	..
Futures at New York July	38.36
" " Oct.	36.52
" " Jan.	34.57
Spot Cotton at New York	41.60
" " Orlean	40.75
Futures at New Orleans July	38.20
" " Oct.	35.62
Fair Rio Coffee (N1. 7 Quality)	19 1/4
Demand Bills	3.86.75
Silver Commercial Bars	109½

MONEY MARKET.

London, May 4th:

Rents 3%	57
Bar Silver Spot	44 3/8
" 2 months hence	42 3/8

Closing Tone of Silver:—Very steady.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 7 per cent since 15th ultimo Decline owing continual selling dull

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/s.	6 5/8
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	6 7/8
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	7
" " 6 "	7 1/2
Bar Gold (per oz.)	107
Interest day to day loans	4 1/2
" 7 days market loans	6 3/8
Consols 2½%	47 3/8
Rupee Paper 3½%	53 3/4
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	58 1/4
Government Securities 3%	43 1/2
Ex. On London at Paris, Francs	83.15

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£73
Hongkong Bank	£118 1/2
National Bank	£43

WAR LOANS.

London, May 4th.

Funding Loan 4%	£79 3/4
Victory Loan 4%	£79
5%	£83 5/8

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, May 4th

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—62lbs. Nominal	94
Australian—61lbs. Nominal	96

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Gusarat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship May-June Nearest	£43
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex Ship May June Sellers	£37½
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex Ship Apl.-May Quoted	£44
Linseed, Argentine, (La Plata) May-June Sellers	£39
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) May June Value	£17
Coria Rapeseed:—May-June Nearest value	£41

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£111
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£101½
Copper Braslers	£109
Yellow Metal	10½
Hard Spelter	57

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Sellers	14
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Aug.-Sept. Sellers	9/06
Do. Do. Kamchi Aug.-Sept. Sellers	68

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure June-July Sellers	32½
Plantation First Latex Crepe May	2/2½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, May 6.

The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 440½ for Fully Good Broach July-August declined to Rs. 436½ and improved to Rs. 444½. Later on there was a further gradual rise to Rs. 451½, and the price then declined to Rs. 448½, which was the quotation at 3 p.m., April-May then being quoted about Rs. 474. After touching Rs. 446 for July-August the price improved to Rs. 449½ and the bazaar closed at Rs. 448. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 451, advanced to Rs. 452, and closed at Rs. 450.

For ready cotton the enquiry continues moderate at better prices.

There was a brisk demand in ready from exporters and mills.

A good buying has risen the market-prices a slight, and for it has declined too much, so will it rise.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	April-May	480
Fully Good Broach	July-Aug.	460
Fully Good Bengal	May	237
" "	July	357
Fine Oomras	May	312
" "	July	331

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARDS,

QUOTATIONS, 6th MAY 1920.

		Rs.
Fully Good M.G. Bengal	May	235
Fully Good M.G. Bengal	July	255
Fully Good M.G. Broach	April-May	476
Fine M.G. Oomras	May	308
Fully Good M.G. Broach	July	330

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Descriptions.	Super-fine.	Fine	F G	Good.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengal	—	250	240	220	Ready
M.G. Sind Punjab	—	250	240	220	"
M G. Oomras No. 8.	365	337	305	—	"
Central P. No. 1	420	395	350	—	"
M.G. Central No. 8	400	375	330	—	"
M.G. Broach	—	520	500	485	"

RECEIPTS

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 5th May 1920.

Cotton	18,073 Bales
Wheat	8 337 Owts
Linseed	16,253 "
Rape etc	3,250 "
Gingellyseed	434 "
Poppyseed	313 "
Groundnuts	633 "
Castorseed	1,918 "
Rice	22,238 "
Myrabollams	2,983 "
Cottonseed	17,856 "
Mowrasseed	Nil.
Gram	437 "
Jowar	Nil.
Maize	Nil.
Barley	716 "
Bajree	13 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS QUOTATIONS

Bombay, May 6th 1920, 5-30 p.m.

Ready	Basra Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-80	64 0 0	0 4 0
" " Cawnpore 70-80	63 0 0	0 4 0
" Karachi Bengal	62 0 0	0 4 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	12 8 0	12 15 0
" Cawnpore	12 8 0	12 15 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	13 8 0	14 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	16 8 0	16 14 0
" Thin	15 0 0	15 8 0
Teilseed, White 86-15	85 0 0	17 8 0
" Gulzar 75-25	80 0 0	16 8 0
" Gulzar 50-50	75 0 0	15 8 0
" Black	70 0 0	14 0 0
Poppyseed, White	16 12 0	17 12 0
Groundnuts	68 0 0	17 12 0
Mowrasseed	8 0 0	8 9 0
Barley	40 0 0	....
Castor seed	50 0 0	11 12 0

Forward: Rs. a. p.

Wheat May	3	0 0
Linseed May	14	15 0

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 6th 1920

Market Rates:

Bank Telegraphic	2 1 0
Bank Demand	2 1 1/16
Dem. Acceptances 3m/s	2 1 1/4
Wes Demand	600
American Dollars	252
Hongkong "	223½
Shanghai	316
Japan	125½
Singapore	113

Market Quiet

BOMBAY CHINA AND YARN MARKET.

Bombay, May 6th.

Rates per lb.

	Rs. a. p.
Davids No. 10	1 2 0
Shapurji No. 10½	1 1 6
Currimbhoy No. 12½	1 3 6
Shapurji No. 6½	8 12 6
Japan No. 40/1	3 4 0
Do. No. 42/2	3 1 6
Do. No. 2/40	3 1 0

MONEY AND SHARE MARKE

Bombay, May 6.

Bar Gold ready Rs. 21-3-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 2/1.
D. D. on London 2/1 1/8.
Cherit 3 Msd/a 2/3.
D. D. on Paris frcs. 680.
Credir 3 Msd/a frcs. 775.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 115.

60 Days sight Rs. 107.
American Cross Rate $3.84½.
Paris Cross Rate frcs. 63.40.
London Silver Spot D. 63½d.
London Silver forward D. 62d.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 88.
5½ per cent. War Loan due 1920-22 99.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 81.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 91.
3½ per cent. Paper 58.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 64.
4 per cent. Port Trust short dated 84½.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 90.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 63.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated 63.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 88.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91½ to 92½.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay 8 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 7 per cent.
Bank of Madras 8 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was quiet and dull with limited business.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Ahd. Advance 2900 N., By. Cotton 1480, By. Dyeing 3740, By. Uniteds 2250 N., Century 1305, Cent. India 5370, Colaba 3220, Coorla 3280, Currimbhoy 1245, David 1610, Fazulbhoy 1770, Finlay 1470, Ind. Bleaching 290, Ind. Malwa 672/8 Kastoorchand 2700, Kohinoor 4370, Madhowji 4400, New Great 1680, New City 4100 N., Pearls 1310, Premier 310, Shapurji 350, Simplex 1670, Swan 1380, Swadeshi 5825, Tata Mill 2850 Andhra Valley 775, Alcock 1160, By. Burma 815, By. Burma N. I. 305, Bt. Burma Petrol: 23/12, By. Tramway 1080, By. Steam 490, Bundi 58, Ind. Cement 620 N. Katni ord. 307/8, Katni defd. 1725, New India Insurance 29/8 pr., Shivrajpur, 34, Tata ord. 190, Tata def. 1044, Tata Hydro 1195, Tata Oil 5151 Scindia Steam 16 pr. Tata Bank 58.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 08th May, 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—The sky is clear and the air is generally drier than usual. Night temperature is below normal in the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—The sky is clear and the air is drier than usual. Day temperature is above the average throughout the divisions; night temperature is above normal at Jhansi and Mainpuri.

Sind and Rajputana.—The sky is generally clear and the air is drier than usual. Night temperature is below normal in upper Sind and north Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—The sky is lightly clouded in Kathiawar and is moderately clouded in south Gujarat. Humidity is in excess in Central India West. Day temperature is above normal at Bhavnagar-Para, but is below it at Surat; night temperature is above normal at Rajkot.

The Central Provinces.—The sky is clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess at Hoshangabad, Khandwa and Akola, but is in defect at Raipur. Temperature is above normal at Jubbulpore and Saugor.

The Konkan.—The sky is moderately clouded. Temperature and humidity are about normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—The sky is clear in the north Bombay Deccan and is lightly to moderately clouded in the rest of the division. Humidity is in excess except in east Hyderabad. Day temperature is above the average at Malegaon and Nizamabad, but it below it at Belgaum.

General Remarks.—Weather has been dry. The sea continues rough at Colombo and is slight on the south Malabar coast. Hot weather conditions continue and no large change appears likely.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 5th May, 1920:—

The storm in the Bay is crossing the coast near Kyaukpyu and will break up in the hills within thirty hours. Rainfall has been nearly general and at places heavy in Burma. A few falls hav also occurred in Bengal and Assam. The western disturbance has given local rain and snow in Kashmir. Chief amounts are:—Mergui one and a half inches; Moulmein one; Rangoon two; Akyab six; Kyaukpyu, Minbu five; Yamethin two; Mandalay four; Lashio one and a half; Maymyo three; Cox's Bazar, Jalpaiguri a half; Sonamarg, Dras a quarter.

DR. S. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR
"DIABETES SPECIALIST"

A RARE SPECIFIC FOR THE CURE OF "DIABETES."

OF the latest cases he has treated and got completely cured are Messrs. Kanhayalal Badridas, a cotton merchant and Balubhai Kalyanchand, of Bombay, who were suffering from "Diabetes" for the last 12 years and 6 years respectively. Both the Urines were examined by the Bombay Municipal Analyst before and after treatment. The following result is obtained and the true abstract from Memorandums—dated 29-9-19, 3-11-19, 7-1-20 and 27-1-20, show that the Specific Gravity and the percentage of Sugar with the presence of other matters before the treatment was Sp. 1037 and 1036 and Sugar 5.62 per cent. and 5.65 per cent., and after treatment the result is:—Sp. Gra. 1013 and 1016 and Sugar "Nil" and "Nil" with other matters as normal respectively.

Mr. Kanayalal Badidass Cotton Merchant, Bombay, writes on 31st Jan., 1920:—"It gives me great pleasure in testifying to real efficacy of Dr. S. R. Iyengar's medicinal drugs. I was suffering from "Diabetes for the last 12 years. When I Commenced Dr. Iyengar's treatment my urines were examined on 29.9.19 by the Bombay Municipal Analyst, the sp. gravity was 1037 and suggar 5—62 per cent. After treatment in the Examination of the same Municipal Analyst; and Dr. N. H. Chulwala M.D., B.Hy. (Boy) at Dr. Masina Hospital Pathological Laboratory on 23rd and 27th January, 1920. "Sugar was found" "nil," and sp. 1013.

Miss Banoo F. Poacha, of Raipur, and Mr. N. H. Gander, Bombay, write on 11-11-19:—"We are pleased to inform that Dr. S. R. Iyengar, 'Specialist in Diabetes', cured Mrs. Framji Dadabhoy Poacha, of Raipur, who was suffering from 'Diabetes' for the last five years. When she commenced Dr. Iyengar's treatment on 27-9-19, the percentage of Sugar in the Urine was more than 5 per cent. when examined by Dr. Billimoria, M.D. After the treatment the Urine was examined on 1-11-19 by the Chemical Analyser, Bombay Municipal Laboratory and was found to be: Sugar—"Nil." "We wish him all success."

CONSULTATION:—9 to 11 a.m. and 5 to 7 p.m.

ADDRESS:—Janmashtami Building, "opp. Cama Bagh", Khetwadi Main Road, Girgaon, Bombay.

Telegrams—"DIABETES", Bombay.

Blunt Razors.

Send them to us to be ground and set bright and keen as new at As. 8 each. New Handles fitted Re. 1 each. All Post Free New Razors, ordinary and Safety. All kinds of New Safety Razor Blades, Strops, Oil Hones, Pastes, Stropping-machines and Hypodermic Syringes Stocked. High class electroplating work done; Surgical Instruments repaired. MATHEWS & CO., 88, Medows Street (Opp. Cornaglia), Bombay.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Mails for the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan per s.s. Thongwa via Negapatam will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, May 8.

Mails for Seycheiles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. Tarobe will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 a.m. instead of on the 6th Idem as previously notified. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

RLY. MAIL TIMINGS.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Victoria Terminus daily, Standard time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Bombay, Arr.	Dep.
	H.M.	H.M.
Punjab Mail	17-0	13-0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)...	13-15	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	8-0	13.30
Madras Mail	8-40	21-15
Poona Mail	11-30	14-45
Poona Express	19-40	7-55
Delhi and Lucknow Express ...	7-10	21-45

B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departure of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily. Standard time is given in all cases:—

	Bombay, Arr.	Dep.
	H.M.	H.M.
Bombay-Pechawar Mail	12-0	17-0
Gujarat Mail	9-0	20-15
Kathiawar Express	7-47	21-0
Fast Passenger	21-10	7-20

The nomenclature "Northern Express" is altered to "Bombay-Peshawar Mail."

Domestic Occurrences.

MARRIAGE

Dr. M. B. Velkar, of the Indian Home Rule League, to Miss Krishna Jayakar, takes place to-morrow, Saturday, the 8th instant.

DEATHS

Bhaishanker Nanabhai Solicitor, died at Mahableshwar on Thursday the 6th instant.

TAMHANE.—Mrs. Laxmibai N. revered Mother of Mr. Baburao alis V N. Tamhane, Proprietor, Indian Commercial Bureau, Bombay, at Thana on Wednesday the 5th instant of Pneumonia.

LONDON NEW YORK CROSS RATE.

The London, New York cross rate on the 5th instant was 383¼.

BAND AT R. B. YACHT CLUB.

The Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Railway Battalion (I.D.F.) will play at the R. B. Yacht Club this evening at 6-15 p.m.

GHAT-KOPAR STUDENTS' UNION.

Under the auspices of the above union meeting will be held on Sunday the 9th inst. at 8-30 a.m. in the Kanya-Vidyalaya Hall, when Mr. Shivaji Charabhuji Shah, will deliver a public lecture on the work before us.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

127 deaths occurred from all causes in Bombay on Wednesday as against 224 on the corresponding day of last year and 130 on that of 1918. Two attacks and two deaths from plague, one attack and two deaths from small-pox and five attacks and eight deaths from influenza and pneumonia were reported.

DAIWADNYA DEBATING SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of the Society Mr. Yeshwant A. Pitale will deliver a lecture on "Still further Demonstration on Electricity" in Shankershet Wada Girls' School, Pallav Road, on Sunday the 9th instant at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.) when Mr. Yeshwant V. Karekar, B.Sc., B.E., will preside.

FEAST OF THE HOLY CROSS.

A correspondent writes:—"The feast of the Holy Cross, the only ancient landmark on the site of the Old Church of N. S. da Gloria, Mazagon, will be celebrated there on Sunday the 9th instant. The evening service will commence at 7-30 (S.T.) when Rev. Fr. A. da Cruz will preach.

LATE SETH TRIBHUVANDAS NATHUBHAI

A special meeting of the members of the Hindu division the St. John Ambulance brigade was held on the 5th instant to express a deep sense of the loss sustained by the Institution owing to the lamentable death of Shet Tribhuvandas Mangaldas Nathubhai. Several members spoke about the services rendered by the deceased as a patron of the Institution. Resolutions were accordingly passed and it was also resolved to send a copy of the resolutions to Messrs. K. T. Mangaldas and Gordhandas T. Shet, sons of the deceased, and to place a portrait of his in the rooms of the Institution.

BOMBAY ZIONIST ASSOCIATION.

There was a large gathering at the Association hall, on the occasion of the opening night on Sunday last. The proceedings commenced with prayers.

The president then made an appeal for funds and gave an account of how the Association had been formed, and what it hoped to achieve. Messrs. A. J. Sultoon and D Raphael also spoke.

The guests then partook of refreshments. The gathering then dispered after the singing of Hatikvah, the Jewish National Anthem. About Rs. 50 were collected and some twenty gentlemen joined as members.

DEOGAD TALUKA EDUCATION SOCIETY

At a large meeting held at the Hirabag the other day and presided over by Principal Bhate of the Willingdon College and addressed by Prof. Shinghe of the Government Law School, Bombay, the Deogad Taluka Education Society was organized with a view to promote the progressive spread of cheap and healthy education among the masses and by the masses of the Taluka.

Mr. H. P. W. Macnaghten has been elected an Additional Member of the Bombay Legislative Council in place of Mr. R. H. Brooke, whose resignation has been accepted.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

TYPICAL CASE OF LANDLORD'S TYRANNY.

DEVELOPMENT BOGEY ONCE AGAIN.

Hasham Mahomed
vs.
Florin Pinto and others.

(Before His Honour Mr. K. S. Dadachanji.)

The plaintiff in this suit was the owner of a house in Lohar Chawl, which he had purchased in the beginning of 1915. Shortly after the purchase, he filed an ejectment suit against one of the tenants as a test case on the ground that he had been advised by his architects to effect certain repairs and improvements which would yield him a proper return on his investment. The suit was dismissed. Foiled in his attempt to eject the tenants, he pulled down a wall and privies, and the tenants prosecuted him in the Police Court. The plaintiff compounded the police case by compensating the tenants, and undertaking to rebuild the portion pulled down by him. He, however, failed to carry out his undertaking, with the result that the Municipality called upon him to do certain repairs, and thereupon he again filed suits against all the tenants, alleging that the Municipal requisitions could not be carried out, as the building being in a ruinous condition, he had been advised to pull it down. These suits were also dismissed, as the Court found that the repairs could well be carried out without requiring the tenants to vacate. The plaintiff now for the third time filed fresh suits to eject the tenants on the grounds stated in the following judgment.

Mr. Campbell instructed by Messrs. Patel and Ezekiel appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. A. S. Davar with Mr. K. M. Mowdawalla, appeared for the tenants.

His Honour in refusing to pass ejectment orders delivered the following judgment.

JUDGMENT.

Plaintiff's own evidence discloses how a rich landlord can prosecute and oppress his tenants. He purchased the property in the beginning of 1915 about the time the Rent Act was passed and it is admitted that on account of the Act, he is unable to get a proper return on his moneys from the tenants. He has done all in his power to try to get the tenants out of the premises. He first filed suits to eject them at the end of 1918. The grounds then given were that he was advised by his architect that if certain repairs were carried out to the house, he would realise a proper return for the price paid by him. The Court dismissed these suits. The plaintiff, thereafter, pulled down one of the walls and the privies so that the tenants might be compelled to vacate the premises. The tenants were not so mild as he anticipated, and they prosecuted him. Afraid of conviction and sentence, the plaintiff gave an apology to the tenants in the police court, paid a compensation of Rs. 200 to them, gave an undertaking to rebuild the wall and privies within a short time, and thus settled the police case. One would have thought that, after this, he would carry out his undertaking and allow the poor tenants to live in peace. But the plaintiff did not carry out his agreement, and as is not unusual, a Municipal notice was served upon him requiring him to replace certain beams. This gave the plaintiff the excuse he needed for evading his liability to rebuild the wall and the privies, and he got two architects to report that the requisitions of the notice from the Municipality could not be carried out as the house, which he had purchased, only a few months before, after inspection by his architects, was in a ruinous condition, and, therefore, required to be pulled down. On this report, the landlord filed a second batch of suits against the tenants. After a prolonged hearing in which expert witnesses were examined by both parties the Court dismissed these suits. That was in November 1918.

Even after this the landlord would not leave the tenants alone. Within a short time he annoyed and harassed the upper floor tenants and they had to prosecute him once more. It was alleged against him that he had injured the feelings of the Christian tenants by damaging their religious images and throwing debris on their goods. The plaintiff has denied the charge, but the way he answered questions on the point showed that there was much truth in the complaint made by the tenants.

Since the dismissal of the second set of suits above five months ago the plaintiff has carried out the requirements of the Municipal Notice, and the only ground on which ejectment orders are sought against the present defendants is that the site is a valuable one and the plaintiff is advised by his architects to pull down the present structure, which they do not consider a very sound one, but which they admit is not in danger of falling down, and to erect a new one in its place. It is not suggested that the building is badly ventilated or insanitary.

After very carefully considering the evidence given by the plaintiff and his architects and the argument of his learned counsel, I find that the premises are not bona fide and reasonably required by the plaintiff for the erection of buildings and that he has not made out a case for ejectment.

Suits dismissed with costs.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

FINAL M B. B. S. RESULTS.

The following is the list of successful candidates at the Final M.B.B.S. Examination of the University of Bombay held in April:—

Passed the whole examination (Class II).—*E F E Almeida*, G G Barve, P H Butani, N R Channagiri, G Coleho, F C Contractor, M L Dave, R S Deshpande, V J Fernandes, T G Gadre, C Gonsalves, S M Jagtiani, S P Joshi, M N Kavi, G V Kirloskar, S D Langrana, K J Lilamwala, B G Mahodaya, H P Manghirmalani, M L Patwa, I K Punwani, B G Rane, A H Rodrigues, S V Salelkar, D S Shirali, B P Srivastav, D M Vaz, V S Venkataraman, K J Vyas, H R Wadhwani, T V Deshpande, M R Doctor, R D Doongaji, R R Gharekhan, N M Hodiwala, R P Mayenkar, A P Mehta, *E Nowalkishore*, A U Rindani, R L Parikh, *V Viegas*.

Passed the whole examination (Not classed).—S Bhathena, C F Chenoy, B B Dalal, B H Madan, K Mukerji, G G Naik, S A Desai, V J Mody, P M Petigara.

Passed in all subjects but one.—G R Baluch, J P Chobhe, S C Driver, C A Lala, P B Malkani, M V Merchant, M J Sabnis, N D Sabnis, A Wadia.

Passed in Part I.—G R Baluch, P B Malkani, N N Mehta, N D Sabnis, N R Senjit, D S Sharangpani.

Passed in Part II.—J P Chobhe, S C Driver, K H Kamakaka, C A Lala, M V Merchant, M J Sabnis, A Wadia, V R Bhoosrath, R S Chhatre, V B Desai.

UNIVERSITY FELLOWS' ELECTION.

Mr. G. S. Marathey, M.A., A.I.A., Actuary, of 427, Shanwar Peth, Poona City, is going to stand as a candidate for the election of two Ordinary Fellows of the University of Bombay to be held in January, 1921.

MUNICIPAL EXECUTIVE ENGINEER.

TUSSLE OVER APPOINTMENT.

TWO CANDIDATES PROPOSED.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. V. A. Dabholker presiding. Much time was taken up in the election of a member on the Improvement Trust Board, and Mr. M. A. M. Khan was declared elected.

The Corporation considered the report of the Committee about the appointment of an acting Executive Engineer in place of Mr. Mackison. The report proposed the appointment of Mr. Roddan from England, and Mr. Sethna who moved its adoption said one of the qualifications was that Mr. Mackison knew him. Mr. H. P. Mody moved that Mr. Maughan, the Corporation's Drainage Engineer, should be promoted to that post. Before arriving at a decision the Corporation adjourned to Monday next.

The Corporation proceeded with the election of a Trustee for the Improvement of the City of Bombay in place of their representative Dr. K. B. Dadachanji gone on leave for three months. There were three candidates, for whom votes were recorded as follows:—

Candidates.	Votes.
(1) Mr. Mirza Ali M. Khan	16
(2) Dr. N. H. Sukhia	14
(3) Dr. S. S. Batliwalla	8

Mr. Mirza was accordingly declared elected.

During the absence of Mr. W. A. Chambers, in England, Mr. D. B. Bhedwar was appointed Assessor, Tribunal of appeal, under the City Improvement Act.

ACTING EXECUTIVE ENGINEER.

The Corporation considered the fourth report of the Committee appointed to submit proposals for the appointment of an acting Executive Engineer, inviting applications if necessary. The Committee in the course of their report, stated:—

As it is not known how long Mr. Mackison, the present Executive Engineer, would be engaged on special work and in view of the vast changes that are anticipated to take place in consequence of the proposed transfer of the City Improvement Trust to the Corporation and with a view to giving the candidates reasonable amount of security as to the tenure of the office the Committee advertised the post with a stipulation that the services of the selected candidate would be entertained for at least five years and that if the acting arrangement was terminated before that period, he would, if willing, be employed in another capacity as a Municipal Engineer for the remaining period on the same salary. The Committee invited applications by advertisement in England and in India. They requested Mr. W. D. Sheppard, Member of the India Council, to assist the Committee by arranging to have the advertisements published in England, to receive the applications and to arrange to have the opinion of any officer of the Local Government Board or any other authority whom he thought competent to advise in the matter. Mr. Sheppard was good enough to do so and he has forwarded 36 applications in two batches of 15 and 21, but as the Local Government Board (now reconstituted as the Ministry of Health) could not help him in the matter, he interviewed 14 candidates suggested that the choice of the Corporation so far as the applications received by him were concerned, should be limited to one of the six gentlemen (1). Captain E. P. Richards; (2) Mr J. E. Wilkes; (3) Mr. H. R. Crabb; (4) Mr. E. W. Greig; (5) Mr. T. K. Hoddan; (6) Mr. T. P. Collinge; and observed that Captain Richards struck him as eminently suitable for the post.

In addition to the applications received from England the Committee have received 23 applications from candidates in India. The Commissioner informed the Committee that some of the members of the Engineering staff who were eligible for the post had not submitted their applications in the belief that their claims would be considered by the Corporation at the time of the appointment.

MR. THOMAS RODDAN.

After careful consideration of the applications and of the claims of the members of the Engineering staff eligible for the post, in consultation with the Commissioner, the Committee beg to recommend that Mr. Thomas Kerr Roddan, C.E., M.I., Municipal and City Engineers, M.R.S.I., Chief Sanitary Engineer for the City of Dundee, be appointed Acting Executive Engineer for a term of 5 years.

Mr. Roddan expects a commencing salary of Rs. 1,600 per month and he says, that if at the end of the first year or so his services meet with the approval of the Corporation, he would then expect his salary to increase by annual increments until the maximum salary of Rs. 2,000 per month is attained. The Committee recommend that whoever may be selected by the Corporation the selected candidate should start on a salary of Rs. 1,600 per mensem as the maximum pay of the Deputy Engineers' grade has recently been increased to Rs. 1,500.

There were a number of minutes dissent—by Dr. Master, Dr. Viegas, Mr. Mody and Mr. Kamdar. Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas in his minute, said—

I regret I cannot agree with the report of the Committee as I fail to understand the grounds on which out of so many applicants Mr. Roddan has been selected. There are Indian applicants whom I should have wished to give preference. Besides there are members on our own staff who deserve consideration and whose claims on merits cannot well be ignored.

NEXT BEST.

The Hon. Mr. F. C. Sethna moved that the report be adopted and that Mr. Roddan be appointed Municipal Engineer. They had to reject Capt. Richards on account of his ill-health and the next best man was Mr. Roddan, who was six years younger. His another qualification was that he was known to Mr. Mackison, their present Executive Engineer. Some of the members had recommended Mr. Dey, because he had added the words "Consulting Engineer" after his name. But during the last six years the consulting engineers had no work at all, because there was no such work offered. The question was whether he was consulted at all. Anybody could call himself a consulting Engineer, but the question was whether he was consulted at all by anyone. He knew some people in Bombay, who called themselves consulting engineers, but who had no consulting practice at all. The Executive Engineer had told them that it was better to choose an insider than promote a man who was serving under the Corporation, and he thought Mr. Dey was not such a prodigy as was tried to be made out.

Dr. Javle seconded.

"NOT OF SUPERLATIVE MERITS."

Mr. H. P. Mody wished that some better arguments were put forward in support of the report. It was better in such questions that there should be a unanimity of feeling and he regretted he could not agree with the report. He did not think the best candidate was selected by the Committee. He would not have supported any other man, if the candidate chosen was a man of superlative merits, but that was not the case. Mr. Sheppard had chosen Capt. Richards, and that rightly, because he had Indian experience and had held high posts. He was however, rejected by the Committee because he had had a nervous breakdown, but since then he had gone through a war, and a man who could go through that war must be considered a fit man. They should therefore, see whether their own men were not fit and good. He wanted to know from records whether there was anything against Mr. Maughan whom he was going to propose. The question was whether their own men were not capable of filling that post. Mr. Maunghan had served the Corporation for several years, as a Drainage Engineer. Their Executive Engineer was supposed to know everything road making, buildings, drainage, lighting, etc., but the Corporation had appointed special Engineers for every branch of the Engineering Department. The Corporation had appointed men to higher posts, who had risen from the lowest rung of the ladder in the service of the Municipality. The Executive Engineer generally counted on the support of a competent staff, who were heads of the several departments. Their Engineer must be a man of commonsense and he must have a working experience of other departments. Mr. Maughan was a man of character, and astraightforward man, and they should have a man of character, combined with ordinary abilities, rather than anything.

Dr. Viegas rose to a point of order and said Mr Mody had already spoken for 15 minutes, and he should be asked to take his seat. The Corporation, however, allowed him to continue his speech.

"AN HONEST MAN."

Continuing, he said Mr. Maughan was an honest man and a straightforward man and he had served the Corporation well. He moved that Mr. Maughan be appointed to the post.

Mr. Kamdar seconding said Mr. Maughan had worked with them for 19 years and he wished the Committee had given them some reason for rejecting his name. They knew what value to attach to such certificates, as some of the candidates had—from Mr. W. D. Sheppard's recommendations. About the appointments of Indians, Mr. Sethna seemed to doubt the qualifications of Mr. Dey. He thought it was very unjust and unfair to Mr. Dey to doubt his qualifications unless Mr. Sethna had made enquiry and could prove his allegations. He thought Mr. Sethna had not done wisely in condemning the man, simply because he had the misfortune to make an application to the Corporation for the post. About his being "prodigy" he wanted to know whether Mr. Sethna meant to say that only people outside India could be prodigies. He thought Mr. Sethna had done great injustice to Mr. Dey.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji supported the appointment of Mr. Maughan, who he thought, could be relied upon. He was of the opinion that Mr. Maughan should be appointed to the post, and they should not reject a man of character and ability who had served the Corporation for so many years in several capacities. He had worked strenuously for many years and they should not pass over his claims.

The Corporation adjourned to Monday next, at this stage.

ENGLISH CRICKET SEASON.

FIRST HUNDRED OF 1920.

The 1920 English Cricket season opened on the first of May with the Surrey vs. Northamptonshire match at the Oval. Except in a few cases the first-class country matches will start on the Saturday, or the Wednesday in each week, thereby ensuring a full afternoon's play on one of the popular weekly half-day holidays. The list of fixtures is very much the same as in the days before the war. There is a return to the old order of things inasmuch that three-day matches are reverted to, and the two-day games, introduced last year, abandoned altogether. Towards the end of the last month there were the usual trial matches, the Surrey trial opening the season on April 24, and this was followed by some University trial games.

Although Warwickshire and Oxford University were due to meet on May 5 the next County championship match will be between Surrey and Warwickshire at the Oval on Saturday, on which day opens also the Essex and Northamptonshire match. Surrey have started very well indeed by beating Northamptonshire by 299 runs, and there are indications that the match was a big scoring game. It is probable that Northampton went in a second time faced with a very big task, and they failed by 299 runs to succeed. Perhaps the wicket crumbled, or perhaps there was rain. It is unfortunate that Reuter does not cable out the scores of each innings.

Jack Hobbs has got off the mark briskly again. He is a wonderful batsman. Last year his first knock was in the Surrey trial match, and then he made a hundred in each innings. Of course that was not a first-class match. This year he has scored the first first-class "century" of the season, and the this is the first time he has done so. Last season George Gunn, playing for Nottinghamshire against Middlesex at Lord's, was the first batsman to reach the three figure mark in first-class cricket. In the year when the war broke out, 1914, it was S. Coe, playing for Leicestershire against Essex who scored the first century of the year, and he was closely followed by C. J. B. Wood of the same county, in the same match. In 1913, R. O Lagden, who is now in Calcutta, was the first "centurion", playing for the Cambridge University against Middlesex. In 1912, Aubrey Faulkener, the South African, hit up to first hundred of the season when playing for the M. C. C. against Notts, and preceding him in 1911 was Frank Tarrant, Tom Hayward in 1910 and the late Arthur Owen Jones of Notts in 1909. David Denton, of Yorkshire, claimed the distinction in 1908 and 1907 while the old Essex professional cricketer Sewell, had the honour in 1906 and again in 1904. In 1905, the great Australian cricketer, Montafue Alfred Noble, who has now dropped out of firstclass cricket performed the feat, and in 1903 Tom Hayward did it. In 1902, Lockwood of Surrey achieved the distinction and he was preceded in 1901 by Len Braund of Somersetshire and by Tom Hayward of Surrey in 1900.

CHARGE AGAINST POLICE SEPOYS.

"ALLEGATIONS NOT FOUNDED"

Mr. G. R. Khairaz, the acting Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, held an enquiry into an allegation made by one Mahomed Hussein Ibrahim, a prisoner, that he had been assaulted by several police sepoys whilst in police custody.

It appeared that on the 27th instant, the complainant was arrested by a police sepoy with a bicycle which was supposed to be a stolen property. The next morning he was placed before Mr. Aston, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, for a remand of five days as the police were not ready with the evidence at the time. There he objected to remain in police custody and preferred to remain in jail saying that the police had assaulted him severely, the previous night. Mr. Aston thereupon examined his body but found no mark of violence. Mahomed Hussein was however, allowed to remain in jail Subsequently the Police Surgeon on examining his person found a mark below his left eye. In the meantime he was tried and sentenced for possessing stolen property, namely, the cycle which was found in his possession and while the sentence was being passed he again complained of the assault by the police and hence this inquiry followed.

The complainant examined, said on the 27th ultimo at about 7 p.m., he was arrested by a police sepoy at Dhobi Talao with a bicycle which he was riding at the time. He was then taken to the Princess Street Police station where a police sepoy No. 2169 B. asked him where he got the bicycle. He replied that he had purchased it. On this the sepoy gave him many slaps on the face, head and back, asking him again and again where he got the cycle. He (complainant) always gave him the same answer that he had bought it. After about five minutes the sepoy No. 1974 B and another sepoy came up to him. He was sleeping then. Police sepoy No. 1917 B. asked him to get up. He had a long cane stick in his hand with which he beat him (complainant) on the head and neck. The other sepoy hit him with the fist, on his chest, back and head. Then he was placed before an officer who took down his name. He was then locked up. The following morning he was put before the Chief Presidency Magistrate for a remand and there in the Court he was told that he would have to live in jail for five days as he had objected to remain in police custody. At that time he complained to the Chief Presidency Magistrate tha he had been assaulted by the police.

BEATING.

Pointing to the police sepoy No. 1084 B, complainant said during the night he came many time and pushed him, pulled his hair and beat him with the fist. He cried out where upon the Inspector who was upstairs sent down a man and then the sepoys stopped assaulting him. In all seven sepoys assaulted him, but he could find out only three of them, namely, Nos. 1974-B, 2169-B and 1084-B. He could not identify the other four.

Cross-examined by Inspector Finan the complainant said seven sepoys assaulted him.

Mr. Finan: Before the learned Chief Presidency Magistrate you stated only four sepoys assaulted you now you allege seven sepoys which statement is correct?

Complainant: Both the statements are correct. Four sepoys assaulted me more severely.

Continuing the complainant said he showed marks of violence to the Chief Presidency Magistrate's interpreter, but he did not know why it was recorded by the Magistrate. At the Chowky he was first placed before Deputy Inspector Lyons and then before Inspector Newby. The police sepoy No. 1084-B, had arrested him once for stealing some bottles. He had no more previous conviction than two.

Mr. Finan now produced a jail certificate to show to be stolen property. He saw him (complainant) the next day about five times in police custody but he never made any allegation about the assault.

Inspector Newby said the complainant made no allegation of assault to him. He did not remember hearing any cry on the night of the 27th April.

Sepoy No. 2169-B, denied having assaulted the complainant.

Sepoy No. 1974-B, said he went home at 5 p.m., on the 27th April, and he was not at the Chowky during the night. On the 28th idem at 9.30 a.m., he came to the Chowky when he saw the complainant in the lock up. He recognised him to be an old offender and asked him as to why he was brought there.

Sepoy No. 1084-B said he was absent from the Chowky on the night in question. Next morning when he came to the Chowky he saw the complainant and enquired of the sepoy in charge of the lock up as to why the complainant was there. He reminded the sepoy in charge, that the complainant had two previous convictions.

NO CHARGE FRAMED.

His worship was satisfied on the evidence that the allegation was not founded and therefore no charge could be framed against the accused sepoys.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE (A) BEAT NATIONAL SPORTING CLUB (0)

NALLASETH'S BRILLIANT GOAL KEEPING.

A very dull and uninteresting game was the result of the meeting between these two teams in the second round of the Aga Khan Hockey tournament on the Bombay Gymkhana ground on Thursday, when the Grant Medical College boys, after pressing their opponents for practically the whole time, just managed to win by the narrowest of margin. The outstanding feature of the game was the brilliant goal-keeping by Nallaseth, the National Sporting Club custodian, who negotiated many swinging shots in brilliant style over and over again. The Medicals, inspite of insistent and puissant pressure failed to score more than once. The only point of the evening was scored by Wadia within seven minutes from the start. The National Sporting boys led by Bhaba put up a great fight in defence and their goal had some marvellous saves through the vigilance and alacrity of their custodian, which frequently elicited round of applause. The Medicals romped round the Nationals' defence in vigorous style, but somehow or other their final efforts failed to find the net, so stubborn was the defensive tactics of the National Sporting boys—among whom particularly Nallaseth and Bhaba, the skipper of the team were seen to the greatest advantage. The few spasmodic efforts that the National forwards made after being subjected to well-sustained pressure were far too weak and unconcerted to be effective, the Medical defence neutralising all attacks with consummate tact and pluck. For the greater period, the Nationals were mainly kept on the defensive and in a forest of legs and sticks in the National Sporting circle, the Medicals failed to score, in spite of very many well-directed shots, more than once. The National boys were not only too weak, unconcerted and erratic but were even unable to make hard returns. In attempting to return they dug up the turf and slipped and fell, to the great amusement of the spectators. Despite clever quick and tricky dodges which proved more than what the National sporting boys could cope with, the Medical forwards, who simply outwitted and outpaced their opponents and frequently looked like capturing the National goal, failed to score more than once. It looked as though there was a strange fatality against their scoring more than a goal. The game ended in a win for the Medicos as previously stated.

The teams were:—

Grant Medical College (A):—Wockley; L. C. Smith and Gevers; Prescott, Prigerva and B. C. Smith; Arkley, Wadia, Shaikh, Rana and Perkins.

National Sporting Club:—Nallaseth; Parvi and Bhaba; Poonekia, Parvi and Umrigar; Cooper, Warden, Umrigar, Mistry and Rajwarna.

Umpires:—Messrs. James and Bhattacharjee.

SEMI FINALS.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

N. W. Ry. v. Lusitanians.

Umpires:—Major Brough and Mr. Nagporewalla.

SATURDAY'S GAME.

Rovers v. Grant Medical College.

Umpires:—Messrs. Bhattacharjee and McDermot.

KARACHI RANGERS.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you please allow us, the Karachi Rangers, through the column of your valuable paper, to accord our heartfelt thanks for the kind support the public of Bombay have given us on our first visit for the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament and for their marked appreciation of our play. We further feel grateful for the presentation of the cup by a sporting Parsi Gentleman and also thank the local Lusitanian Team for the kind entertainment given us on conclusion of the friendly Match played on Sunday last.—

Yours, etc.

ALFRED DE SOUZA,
Honorary Secretary,
Karachi Rangers Sports Club.

Bombay May 4.

KALYANPUR SCHOOL.

The following donations are announced in aid of the Kalyanpur (South Canara) Hindu School, an appeal in connection with which was published in this journal a few days back:—Mr. Kagal Vaman Pai, Rs. 1,005; Messrs. Dulerai and Co., Rs. 501; Mr. Umar Sobani Rs. 300 yearly; Mr. Jamnadas Dwarka das Rs. 150 yearly; Mr. K. Shrinivas Baliga, Rs. 111; Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai and Dr. A. S. Pai, Rs. 101; Mr. Durga Duttji, Rs. 251; Messrs. A. G. Trikamji and Co., Rs. 151; A friend (B.G) Rs. 151; Mr. Kedarmal Shrangi, Rs. 51; Mr. Hansraj Pragji Thackersey Rs. 25; Mr. Kudpi Bhojanga Rao Rs. 25; A Friend Rs. 25; Mr. Mangal Lal Gondka, Rs. 151; Mr. Rayappa Bhagat Rs. 15; Mr. B. Rama Rs. 10; N. S. P. Rs. 10; R. K. P. Rs. 10; R. D. N. Rs. 10; S. Rama Rao Rs. 10; G. V. K. Rs. 10; Minor Donations Rs. 50. Total Rs. 3,628.

MR. JUSTICE SHADI LAL.

(Associated Press.)

The Hon. Mr. Justice Shadi Lal, new Chief Justice, met the members of the High Court Bar this morning. The Hon. Mr. Faslihusain on behalf of the Bar congratulated Mr. Justice Shadi Lal on his elevation to the highest place on the Bench. Mr. Justice Scott Smith expressed the pleasure of the judges at the appointment. The Chief Justice acknowledged the speeches in a suitable reply.

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Friday, May 7, 1920.

ONLY A CLAIM!

The Imperial Government will do well to let the Indian community in British East Africa as well as their countrymen here know once for all whether the view, which has been so frankly expressed by Sir W. Joynson-Hicks in his letter to "The Times," as to British East Africa being a "White land," reflects the view of the question held by the Colonial Office and His Majesty's Government. Things are reaching a stage in regard to that colony, when it will be doing a positive disservice to the cause of the Empire to camouflage truth under specious pledges and vague generalisations. Indians will prefer to be told the blunt truth, without further attempts at prevarication or ill-disguised hostility. If the East African Protectorate is to be converted into a "White man's preserve" by a policy of deliberate hounding out of Indians long settled there, let the Imperial Government plainly say so to the Indians resident in the Protectorate, so that they may know where they stand They have, no doubt, vested interests on a vast scale in the Protectorate, but a lightning stroke of violence would be preferable to the injustice and persecution which they shall have to face at the hands of the White settlers, who are out to drive them beyond the pale of their "preserve" or to keep them in a state little removed from the lot of Israel in Egypt.

Sir W. Joynson-Hicks speaks of India being free to make rules with regard to the influx of Negroes from Zembesi to India, but he surely knows that the comparison he draws, by implication, between India and the East African Protectorate is not on all fours. India may possess powers to exclude Zembesi Negroes, but to expect her to dream of exercising similar powers against the Whites of East Africa or any other White British subjects, would be madness indeed. If India had any such retaliatory powers against a hostile British Colony then there could be the talk of conceding to the Whiteman's land of East Africa the right to exclude British Indians from the Protectorate. Sir W. Joynson-Hicks states that "British East Africa" had declared in favour of being a White land. Who is it that has declared in favour of a White land—the Whites themselves, who are a mere drop in the population of the Colony or has the "native" population declared in favour of the White settlers? According to the last census, the total strength of the European population in the Protectorate is only 5,362, while the total population of the Protectorate is 2,785,000. The Indian community numbers three times the European population and had been settled there decades before any White man set his foot on the land.

Sir Joynson-Hicks was in India till a few weeks ago and he may, as usual, write a book as an authority on India. But his trotting from Government House to Government House does not seem to have improved his sympathy towards India. Let us develop his theory of alien people determining regions as the property of White men. Who on earth is to determine it on principles other than those of grab and force? Taking his Bombay example, it would seem that the only requirement for declaring it a White man's province, is for Europeans to claim it. Are the will and traditional claims of the indigenous population to be of no account? On his principle of self-determination, all that would be needed is for the stronger party to assess the wealth of the land and to proclaim the land as the possession of White men. The indigenous people of East Africa have expressed their cordiality towards Indian settlers. This theory of annexing the property of any of His Majesty's subjects, is the negation of honesty and justice. Not only this, the Indians have been the pioneers in every sort of activity in British East Africa, which has reached its present state mainly through Indian enterprise. The claim to convert it into a White man's land is on a par with the claim of the porcupine of the fable to own the house of the snake—that is to say, of pure Might over Right. Let Englishmen and their statesmen at the helm of the Empire declare that no other considerations weigh with them in their schemes of imperial aggrandisement and the world will be in a position to judge pretensions of right and justice the better. Are we to alter the phrase about the White man's burden into that of the White man's booty, after all our condemnations of German activity in Africa?

DYER AND ENGLISHMEN.

The "Times of India" has rightly thrown aside its reserve about the Jhallianwalla massacre, and has, like any other unreasoning "Extremist," said what it feels on matters hitherto shelved under the learned formula of sub judice. We doubt if the "Times" has added to its popularity among Englishmen by speaking out, but we are glad to hear Englishmen repudiating the boastings of General Dyer. The "Times" writes: "Brigadier-General Dyer is reported to have declared that every Englishman in India approved his act. This is a lie. We have met no Englishman in India, official or non-official, who approved his act; on the contrary whatever this tragedy has been discussed, in whatever society, we have heard nothing but loathing of the horrible circumstance which has linked the slaughter of the Jhallianwalla Bagh with the name of an Englishman. We have not met a single Englishman or a single Englishwoman who does not feel a sense of irremoveable shame, both at the tragedy of the Jhallianwallah Bagh and at the excesses which were committed under the martial law regime in the Punjab." The "Times" writes in a vein of noble indignation and we wish all it says were true. But the writer evidently moves in a narrow society, because we know places where Englishmen and English women not only do not feel any sense of irremovable shame over the Punjab, but actually glow with a sense of ineffaceable pride over the Dyer incidents. The loathing which the "Advocate of India" feels, is, it is clear, directed against the "Times of India." Th facts may be revolting to decent Englishmen and Englishwomen, but it is no use concealing ugly facts for the sake of an unmixed sense of rectitude. We publish below part of a report given in the "Pioneer," and ask the "Times," which remonstrates in the name of Englishmen and Englishwomen, whether its experience is very reliable:—

Jullunder, 20th April.—On the evening of the 6th April Brigadier-General R. E. H. Dyer, C. B., and Mrs. Dyer left for England by the Bombay mail. Large numbers of officers, British and Indian, together with most of the ladies were at the station to see them off. In fact it can be said that practically the whole station was there. Cheers and 'He is a jolly good fellow' nearly lifted off the station roof and effectively woke the other passengers. General and Mrs. Dyer were visibly affected by the warmth of the send off.

"On the same afternoon an address, very beautifully illuminated by a Jullunder lady artist, had been presented by a small deputation on behalf of over one hundred English ladies in the Punjab, the spokeswoman of whom addressed General Dyer as follows:—

"General Dyer, on behalf of many ladies of the Punjab, we wish to present you with this address. We hope you will accept it as coming, not only from those who have already signed it, but also from many others who would have done so had time permitted."

Cutting out the embroidery about grateful Indians singing in honour of General Dyer, the essential fact remains that there are still Britishers acclaiming him as a hero. To give the devil his due, the sight of his countrymen cheering him and the possession of the address "beautifully illuminated by a Jullunder lady artist," probably made General Dyer feel that his action had met with the approval of his own people. The address said that, if time permitted there would have been many more to sign it. Possibly the indifferent health, which the "Pioneer" now chronicles, necessitated quick departure; otherwise the list of signatories, from the hills and the plains, might have gone up to thousands. In these lively circumstances, the gallant officer might have imagined that he had secured the abiding esteem of his countrymen. Not a single Anglo-Indian paper gave General Dyer a contrary impression. And living in an atmosphere of adulation in which Government officials were convassing a memorial to the gentleman who approved of his conduct at Jhallianwalla, the poor man logically gained the idea with which the "Times" will not even inferentially associate itself now. We are not sure as we have said, if the sentiments expressed by our contemporary will be generally endorsed, especially in certain high quarters. Nevertheless we are happy that the "Times" has gathered courage enough to speak on behalf of that class of Englishmen who respect the honour of their country and on whom, in a large degree, depends the prospect of harmony in this land. The "Times" has broken its silence to express right feelings, and those who think of Jhallianwallah without indignation will only be leaving a memory among their people, of which subsequent generations at least, will be heartily ashamed.

Notes of the Day

A Lesson.

The complaint of Sir Devprasad Sarbadhicary and some of his colleagues of the Advisory Committee of the Bengal Legislative Council that the Committee was not consulted by Government regarding some of the important matters figuring in the final draft of the election rules, need cause no surprise to those who have watched the official attempts from the very beginning to manipulate the rules and regulations by hole and corner methods. It is a travesty of truth to say that the public had any voice in the making of the rules and regulations under the Reforms Scheme We have seen how little representative of the real public opinion in the country were the various advisory committees, entrusted with the task of drafting these rules and regulations with an exception here and there. They were more or less all packed committees whom the authorities expected to fall in a line with their own views. The inconvenient Congress representatives were in most cases, scrupulously kept arm's length. But, from Sir Devprasad's letter it is obvious that official high-handedness had not stopped short of the appointments on the Committee, but that even within it hole and corner methods were being adopted. This has proved too much even for the Moderates and the authorities have themselves to thank for the exposure of their tactics. We hope the lesson of the episode will not be lost on both the parties concerned.

Reverse Councils as Usual.

The sale of Reverse Councils which is still a merry feature of our currency policy has been defended on various grounds, but apologists shift their ground with a sorry show of agility. At one time it was said that the balance of trade was against India. As a provision against the exposure of the fiction, it was alleged that the market rate and Government rate, were being brought together by the device. We published a letter yesterday showing the absurdity of using the device or claiming the temporary improvement of the dollar exchange as a consequence of our quixotic methods. Mr. Madon's letter is timely because Messrs Gubbay and Hailey are now due in Bombay. Will they notice that the rates Government have adopted contain a margin of profiteering? Government no doubt gain in the medley like private banks, but there is evidence enough to show that the whole policy was not designed to meet genuine trade-requirements. When is this topsy-turvydom to cease?

Begin Well

Nothing but a whole-sale rehauling of our financial policy will draw us from the disaster against which we are drifting. In this connection, we would reproduce the remarks of the "Statist", which the touring experts will do well to ponder during spare moments. Speaking of the Currency Committee it says:—

> The recommendations of the Committee above referred to seem to have met with a lot of opposition in India itself, and certainly the arbitrary control of the currency system of India by the Government does not seem to have been very beneficial to Indian interests. Criticism of the new system must wait till its full effects have had time to work themselves out, but one cannot help remarking in general that the system of selling Council drafts and sterling reserve drafts in order to stabilise the value of the rupee seems to be a wholly unnecessary proceeding on the part of the Secretary of State and the Government of India, and entails a great deal of arbitrary manipulation. In the history of the currency of no country has there been more changes and remodellings made than in that of India, and as long as the Gold Exchange standard remains the currency standard of India, such changes and remodellings will have to be made. The whole difficulty could be avoided by adopting the Gold Standard in its entirety, with the sovereign as the standard monetary unit and the rupee as a subsidiary coin with limited legal tender. Gold and not silver, it may be noted, is the traditional money of India, and there is no reason why it should not be reinstalled as the sole standard of value. At any rate the *laisser faire* policy could be given a trial.

To speak of "arbitrary manipulation" is distinctly good.

Bombay or Calcutta?

Various guesses have been made by local civic enthusiasts as to the growth of the population in Bombay and Calcutta during the last decade, but only the next Census will be able to decide on the rival claims of these two cities to be the first city in the Indian Empire. It is natural of course, for both "Bombayites" and "Calcuttites" to wish to be reckoned as the citizens of *urbs prima in Indis* and to feel elated at the prospect of a greater and ever greater city as years march on. Just as Bombay is casting about for additional accommodation in the direction of Kurla, Santa Cruz, Andheri, Calcutta also is busy planning to expand in the direction of Howrah and the "Statesman" estimates that in case Howrah should come within the city limits the population of Calcutta would reach a total of thirteen lakhs. There are Bombayites who are quite sure that the population of their city has already exceeded this total. However that may be, there appears to be little likelihood of Calcutta at any time being able to snatch the laurels from the brow of Bombay, for the latter possesses infinitely greater scope for expansion than Calcutta.

Aligarh University.

In the ordinary course of things the Moslem University at Aligarh ought to have come into existence before the Hindu University at Benares, for the scheme for the former was mooted before any definite idea of founding a university at Benares arose in the minds of Hindu leaders. Indeed, so rapid with the Aligarh Scheme, that even when the Hindu University movement also began to gather strength few thought that the former would materialise soon. But suddenly divided counsel began to make itself felt in an acute shape and there was a deadhalt in the entire movement. Since then, very little headway was made till last year. In the meanwhile not only has the Hindu University begun work, but the Mysore and Hyderabad Universities have also come into existence and schemes for Universities at Dacca, Lucknow, Nagpur, Rangoon are more or less ripe for execution. Though we are opposed to denominational Universities we are glad plans for launching the Aligarh University are well nigh complete.

In the Mortuary.

The "Modern Review" quotes from the "Century Magazine" parts of an article on Persia by Mr. Lothrop Stoddard. The title is "How Persia died: a coroner's inquest." It begins in a rather diverting strain:—

> Persia is dead. Its death-certificate is the Anglo-Persian Treaty announced by the British Government on August 10, 1919. This treaty completes, for the exclusive benefit of Great Britain, that systematic destruction of Persian sovereignty initiated by the Anglo-Russian Convention of 1907. Bolshevized Russia having fallen by the wayside, England reaps the full profit. Persia henceforth takes her place alongside Egypt, Arabia, and Mesopotamia as a protectorate of the British Empire. Of course the thing has been done decently and with due regard for the proprieties, according to the best traditions of British diplomacy. But the thing has been done, and it will not be undone. Make no mistake about that. A handful of British liberals are, it is true, protesting, while French imperialists are weeping crocodile tears by holding Syrian onions to their streaming eyes. But we should not deceive ourselves concerning the power of protests to alter accomplished facts. Protests availed very little even in pre-war days. They avail still less now that the Great War, like all similar conflagrations, has burned out of mankind what little idealism existed, and has left a world run by politics more real than anything conceived by the Pan-German pedants of Berlin. This paper is therefore in no sense a "plea" for Persia, something that no longer exists.

Lord Curzon repudiated the term "protectorate" and His Highness the Aga Khan averred that the Agreement was the last word in statesmanship. Mr. Stoddard's views show how widely opinions differ.

Rajabai Tower Clock.

If the Rajabai Tower Clock were within easier reach of the man in the street than it actually is, we imagine his exasperation at its vagaries would take a more demonstrative form than it does at present. The clock has become a positive nuisance. If the University authorities are unable to get the clock properly repaired or a new one substituted in its place, they had better remove the clock altogether and plaster up the walls. The clock should not be allowed any longer to mislead the busy public of the Fort. It is not for the first time the clock has failed the authorities of the University. It has been running wrong for the major portion of the year and there is no guarantee, we suppose, that it will run smoothly for all the repairs it may undergo. Why not, then, instal a new one in its place? If the University is unable to purchase, one, either Government or the public, will, we are sure, come to its rescue.

MR. HORNIMAN'S NEW BOOK.

Mr. Cecil Ansell, the Special Representative of Messrs. Fisher Unwin's, London, the Publishers of Mr. Horniman's Book is now in Bombay and informs us that as the demand for the Book is likely far to exceed supplies Booksellers are strongly advised to send their orders to Mr. Ansell as soon as possible.

Mr. Ansell will be pleased to give any information regarding this new publication to Booksellers, or any one interested in same.

A consignment of these Books is expected shortly and will be held by Messrs. Coutts & Co., Bombay, who are the Indian Agents for Mr. Cecil Ansell.

MR. HORNIMAN.

"MEMBER FOR INDIA."

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—Referring to an article in your issue of yesterday's date under the heading of Mr. Horniman's future "Member for India", I would like to contribute my humble share of about £50 if he determines to seek a seat in the House of Commons. May I hear at an early date in the matter?—Yours, etc.,

NAGINDAS A. ADATIA.

Bombay, May 6.

Official and Personal.

Sir Charles Stevenson Moore assumes charge of the office as Member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Bengal on the 7th instant in succession to Mr. J. G. Cumming.

OIL FIELDS IN MESPOT.

SHELL CO'S. FUTURE.

CLAIMS TO HOLD TURKISH CONCESSION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, May 4.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., May 6.

"The Times" understands that negotiation are in progress for making the Shell Transport and Trading Company a purely British concern with a view to enabling the company more actively to participate in the development of the oil-fields of Mesopotamia and other parts of the Empire. "The Times" says that close alliance between Shell Company and Royal Dutch Group has been a factor in the discussions on the question of its participating in such development and emphasised that in view of the powerful interests involved and of the great national importance of oil, these arrangements must be very closely scrutinised in the public.

In connection with the above it is noteworthy that the Shell Company claims to hold the Turkish concessions with regard to the Mesopotamian oil-fields.

POLISH OBJECTIVE IN UKRAINE.

CONDITION OF THEIR ARMY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, May 4.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., May 6.

At present it appears that the Polish objective in the Ukraine is the line along the Dvina-Dnieper-Dvinsk to Kherson with a view to reconquering the Ukraine and obtaining satisfactory basis for peace discussions.

It is stated that the Polish Army numbers a million and a quarter and the men, although ill-equipped, are fired with patriotism for their new republic. They have been recently clothed to a large extent from the American stores. Hospital arrangements are practically non-existent.

POLES FORGING AHEAD.

FALL OF KIEFF NOT YET CONFIRMED

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, May 4.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., May 6.

The fall of Kieff is not yet confirmed. Nevertheless the Poles are undoubtedly forging ahead very rapidly. The Bolsheviks significantly admit that after fighting near Rostoff they are retiring to new positions.

GERMAN TROOPS OCCUPY DUSELDORF.

BURGOMASTER'S APPEAL FOR MILITARY SUPPORT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, May 4.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., May 6.

A telegram from Amsterdam says that the German Government troops have occupied Duseldorf. The troops occupying the towns south of Wesel marched up with the Government troops and immediately after that disorders broke out. The burgomasters of several towns are appealing for military support owing to the police refusing to act. Serious disorders are feared in the industrial regions.

PARIS RAILWAY STRIKE

STRONG ANTI-STRIKE MOVEMENT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, May 4.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., May 6.

Paris.—A significant feature of the strike is that for the first time there is a strong anti-strike movement. The Union of the Discharged Soldiers of the Eastern Railway has issued a manifesto condemning the strike which they say is not aimed at trade advantages but is purely political. The Government continues to arrest the principal agitators.

COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

SIND CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S ATTITUDE

(From our Correspondent.)
HYDERABAD (Sind), May 6.

The resolution finally adopted by the Sind Provincial Congress Committee regarding election programmes was that moved by Mr. Jamshed Mehta.

[Mr. Jamshed Mehta had proposed "That this Provincial Congress Committee should not issue a manifesto on any party lines (2) that the All-India Congress Committee should be requested to kindly publish the full proceedings of its meeting showing the different views expressed thereat. As represented by the All-India Congress Committee it should advise no restriction to the election of candidates to those alone who agree with its majority view. This Committee is of opinion that the Congress machinery should not be employed in support of or in opposition to any party programme."]

VAN RYNEFELD AND BRAND.

PRINCE ALBERT'S TRIBUTE.

LORD LONDONDERRY ON FUTURE OF AVIATION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, May 5.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., May 6.

Prince Albert, the Marques of Londonderry, Lord Morris, Sir George Perley, Sir Thomas Mackenzie and Mr. Blankenberg, Secretary to the High Commissioner, Union of South Africa, were present at the luncheon given by the Imperial Air Fleet Committee in the Connaught Rooms, under the presidency of Lord Desborough in honour of Van Rynefeld and Brand, the pioneers of the London to Cape flight.

Responding to the loyal toast Prince Albert congratulated Van Rynefeld and Brand, who had done so much to add lustre to the name of South Africa in particular and the British Empire in general. (Cheers.) "Their dogged courage, pertinacity and wonderful spirit", said the Prince, "have been well worthy of the traditions of British exploration." (Cheers.)

ITS IMMENSE POSSIBILITIES.

The Marques of Londonderry in the course of his speech emphasised that the service he represented was a struggling service. It had by its side the great sister services based on the traditions of the past whose exploits existed in history for hundreds of years, while the achievements of the Air Service dated only from the present century. But aerial navigation with its immense possibilities and colossal potentialities required all their assistance, energy and sympathy to hasten the advent of its immense future. He asked his hearers to do what they could in all parts of the world to show to a doubting public exactly what could be achieved by this novel method of transit and transport.

ENGLAND-INDIA FLIGHT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 5.
Recd. 6-30 p.m., May 6.

Major Maclaren who was the first man to fly to India has entered for "The Daily Express" competition. He expects to start next week in a Handley-Page machine. He is advertising for half-a-ton of cargo.

WAR GRAVES.

A PATHETIC APPEAL FOR UNIFORM TOMBSTONE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, May 5.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., May 6.

Deep feelings, aroused throughout the country, were expressed in the House of Commons, in many eloquent speeches in the debate on the War Graves Commission Vote. The support of the House for tombstones of uniform pattern was largely won by a powerful speech by Mr. Burdett-Coutts, who urged that we should not leave among the relatives any sense of differentiation in the treatment of the dead. He said that the poor people were too generous to begrudge individual memorials but the House ought to act for the nation in mourning, so that the woman in a tenement should not be left with any sense, although unexpressed, that her son who had made the greatest sacrifice and died the same death for the same cause had not the same beautiful monument as another. Finally Mr. Coutts won the House by saying that the wishes of the dead officers, who would not have had any difference, imposed a solemn mandate on the country.

He read a letter from Mr. Kipling saying that the Kiplings had no grave to go to as their boy was missing at Loos where the battered ground gave not the slightest trace.

EAST AFRICAN SITUATION.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBERS MESSAGE.

The following telegram has been forwarded by the Vice-Chairman, Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau to the Hon. Sir George Barnes, Member for Commerce and Industry, Government of India, Delhi, on the 1st instant.

"Committee Indian Merchants' Chamber view with regret attitude of Colonial Office especially the non-committal reply of Lord Milner to the members of East African Indian Delegation. East African situation growing very critical Indian interest seriously at stake. Committee respectfully but firmly urge Government of India to represent the gravity of the situation to the Colonial Office before any final decision is arrived at.—S. E. Warden, Vice-Chairman, Indian Merchants' Chamber."

SUICIDE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
PATNA, May 5.

It is understood that officers enquiring into the case of Mrs. Colebrook Taylor have come to the conclusion that the case is unmistakably one of suicide. The revolver was the lady's own and was recently fired. Her property was untouched.

"REDUCED TO CIPHER."

TRAGEDY OF TURKEY.

REPRESENTATION TO "CIVILIZED NATIONS"

LONDON, April 15

The following is the text of a letter sent by H. E. Ghalib Kemaly Beg, Ottoman Minister Plenipotentiary on leave, to the Presidents of the British, French, Italian, American, Spanish, Belgian, Swiss and Danish Senates and Parliaments.

ROME, March 31, 1920.

Your Excellency,—

I have the honour to transmit to your Excellency a telegram which the President of the Ottoman Chamber of Deputies sends to the Representatives of Civilised Nations to denounce to them the arbitrary and illegal treatment to which the unhappy Turkish Nation is being subjected on the eve of the conclusion of peace, and to beg, in the name of justice, of humanity and of the sacred rights of nations, the urgent and salutary intervention of the civilised nations in order to assure the Turks who, in spite of a history of more than ten centuries full of glory, enquity and magnimity are calumniated in a shameless manner, their national unity, their independence and their right to exist and to develop with the sincere, enlightened, but disinterested, co-operation of all civilised peoples.

To-day the Constantinople Government is reduced to a cypher and the best children of the Ottoman Nation are, during the armistice, being arrested and exiled like criminals without the slightest justification or plausible excuse. The object in view is to deprive the Ottoman Nation of all legal means of defence and to force the acceptance of the conditions of more than onerous peace which would take away even the right to existence.

(Sgd.) GHALIB KEMALY,
Ottoman Minister Plenipotentiary,
On leave in Rome.

ARMENIAN MASSACRES.

"A PERFIDIOUS ACCUSATION."

The "Muslim Outlook" publishes the following communication addressed by the Ottoman Parliament to the Representatives of civilised nations.

On the eve of the Peace Conference recommencing its meetings with the object of definitely drawing up the Turkish Treaty the enemies of the Ottoman State, perturbed by the progress of the reaction manifesting itself in certain quarters in favour of the maintenance of the independence and territorial integrity of Turkey seek to obtain credence by making use of certain events which have recently taken place in Asia Minor, for a new calumny, intended to deprive our country of the sympathy and the support which came to its assistance at the eleventh hour. A massacre was stated to have taken place in Asia Minor during which thousands of non-Muslims were said to have been the innocent victims of the sudden and causeless fury of the Muslims. This is one of those perversions of the truth to which professional Turkophobes, actuated by certain political ambitions which could not be openly admitted have been long accustomed.

We refrain from a detailed refutation of this perfidious accusation which is as much an artifice due to rivalry between the Great European Powers in connection with Turkey as a direct blow aimed at the cause of the latter.

Being convinced, by bitter experience, that no personal defence of Turkey, no matter how well documented and convicting, has any chance of success which Western mentalities prepared in advance to refuse credence to whatever is said, we have asked the Peace Conference to appoint an International Commission, impartially composed, charged with the duty of investigating the events which give rise to the accusation of which our country is once more a victim.

We could not give a better proof than that we only desire that the truth should be known about a matter with which our very fate as a nation is bound up. A refusal to grant our demand would prove, on the contrary, that there is a real conspiracy to despoil us of our territory and of our independence, and that the Peace Conference constituted supreme earthly tribunal, has betrayed the high mission with which it has been invested.

At the present moment when the principles which will govern the world of the future on lines of right and justice are being elaborated and attaining form and substance (certain words are missing here) or in their efforts to guide the action of the Conference along its true path We, therefore, hope that in the high plan on which are placed the Parliaments of the various nations, a place in which religious or race prejudices could not take effect without sullying the reputation of the nations in question, a current of feeling will make itself felt in favour of the request made to the Conference by the Ottoman Parliament and which will result in intervention according support.

THE PEARL NECKLACES LOTTERY.

DRAWING AT THE TOWN HALL.

Many thousands of ticket-holders, and for that matter all the many friends of Children's Welfare, will be interested to learn that the Great Pearl Necklaces Lottery will be drawn in the Town Hall, Bombay, at 6 p.m., on Thursday, May 20th. Her Excellency the Hon. Lady Lloyd has kindly arranged to come down from Mahableshwar for the purpose of presiding at the meeting of ticket-holders to witness the drawing of this unique Lottery. The prizes to be drawn for will include some fourteen Necklaces, and the value of the first prize is conservatively estimated at not less than Rs. 85,000. The meeting of ticket-holders and others at the Town Hall is likely to be very largely attended. A small charge of 8 annas will be made for admission, in order to cover the expenses of the meeting, and any balance left over will be passed to the Children's Welfare Fund. The occasion will be one of some excitement, and much interest, and it is hoped that Her Excellency will find a very large gathering assembled.

NEW BENGAL COUNCIL.

TO BE HELD IN TOWN HALL,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, May 6.

There was an animated debate yesterday evening at the Calcutta Corporation meeting, when a letter from the Government regarding the use of the first floor of the Town Hall for the Reformed Council was taken into consideration. Some members propose that the Hall be lent to the Government for a rent of Rs. 2,500 a month while others strongly expressed that the Government should be asked to pay more. A lively debate ensued on this point and the meeting adjourned without coming to any decision. The matter will again be taken up at its next meeting.

ALL-INDIA CASUALTY LIST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, May 5.

The following names of officers appear in the casualty list No. 981, Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

Killed:—I. A. Lieut. G. F. Lawler.
Died of Disease:—R.A.M.C., Lieut. S. J. Turnbull.

There will be Court mourning in India till the 22nd May on account of the death of the Crown Prince of Sweden and the Viceregal Drawing Room is postponed till the 25th May.

SIR J. C. BOSE.

EXTRAORDINARY DIFFICULTIES OF HIS RESEARCH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 5.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., May 7

In a letter to "The Times" Sir J. Chandra Bose points out that his paper on researches into the growth and movement of plants was accepted by the Publication Committee of the Royal Society as a result of two years' closest scrutiny. Sir Jagdis emphasises the extraordinary difficulties of his investigations, greatly aggravated by misrepresentations and worse. He expresses his gratitude to the distinguished British scientists including Sir Francis Drawin and the late Lord Rayleigh, who stood for the principle of fairplay so that Sir J. C. Bose's work might be judged on its merits. The whole matter had concluded happily in his nomination to the Fellowship of the Royal Society and warm welcome had been extended to him by the great body of scientists in England.

THE SURRENDER OF BAKU.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 5.
Recd. 0-30 a.m. May 6.

The "Times" learns from Constantinople that Baku surrendered after a brief bombardment from the Soviet fleet. Six thousand Bolshevik troops are occupying the town. The Soviet agents are endeavouring to induce the Armenian Dashnakists, who are behind the Erivan Government to accept the Soviet control of the foreign relations in Armenia in return for the Soviet promises of internal independence and furthermore offering military aiid and the same territorial concessions as the Entente offered.

REVOLUTION IN MEXICO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 5.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., May 6.

WASHINGTON.—Official advices state that General Pablo Gonzales hitherto regarded as one of Carranza's staunchest supporters has joined the revolution in Mexico. He was a few miles east of the capital on May 2nd with two regiments and had cut both the railways to Vera Cruz. A despatch from Nacors Sonora says that the revolutionists have appointed Adolfo Huerta as provisional President.

CALCUTTA, May 6.

The Bank of Bengal rate for demand loans remains unchanged being seven per cent.

IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

COMMITTEE'S FEATURE.

LORD CURZON'S FORECAST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, May 5.
Recd. 6-30 p.m., May 6.

In the House of Lords to-day Lord Haldane asked Government's policy as regards the Committee of Imperial Defence and the Committee's relation to war staffs of the Army, the Navy and the Air Force. He paid tribute to the Committee as the most efficient way of bringing the Dominions into consultation. The Committee provided a roof under which Overseas Ministers could come without the slightest sense of sacrificing independence. He recommended retention of the Committee as an ideal organisation for affording intercourse and co-operation between the Army and Navy and as according more with the constitution of the Empire.

Lord Curzon replying said that the Committee was an advisory one. It had no executive authority. It had thoroughly justified itself before and during the war. Lord Curzon denied that the war had found us unprepared. Our war book was not only superior to anything of the same kind existing in any other country, but the actual degree to which it had been prepared for all the ensuing developments exceeded that of even the most able and most scientific of our foes. The Defence Committee was not extinct, but it had not met during the last few years owing to the Peace Conference.

The Imperial Communications Committee was also in active operation. The Scheme of future Imperial defence must largely be suspended until all treaties were drawn up, especially that with Turkey. The Defence Committee's work would be co-ordinated with the British, branch of the League of Nations. It would not be wise to indicate too definitely our imperial defence policy until after weighty decisions of the forthcoming Imperial Conference. Some thought the effects of such a conference would take the form of an Imperial Cabinet either for war purposes or generally.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

FIFTH SESSION OF ITS COUNCIL ON 15TH INST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 5.
Recd. 6-30 p.m., May 6.

The fifth session of the Council of the League of Nations will meet in Rome on May 14th to discuss arrangements for the first meeting of the Assembly of the League, the League's budget and for the constitution of a permanent commission on the questions of disarmament under Article 9 of the Covernant.

INDUSTRIAL CRISIS IN U. S.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 5.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., May 6.

A telegram from New York says that the United States is facing an economic industrial crisis. Work is slowing down owing to the exorbitant wage demands. A leading New York banker prophesies a money panic unless drastic curtailments of credit for non-essentials are enforced.

CABLE ITEMS.

London, May 4th.—The death is announced of Colonel George Daniel Chamier, Inspector R.G.A. and Coast Defences India.

Melbourne.—The Commonwealth House of Representatives has passed the first reading of a bill, approving an agreement between Government and the Anglo-Persian Oil Company to supply oil-fuel to Australian ports.

LONDON, May 5.—A message from Warsaw states that owing to the disloyal conduct of the German officials, who have temporarily remained at their posts in the provinces ceded to Poland, the Polish Government is taking advantage of the rights of the Versailles Treaty and has notified the officials that they must leave Poland before August 1st. The German press is violently protesting.

STOCKHLM.—The newspapers of all shades, including Socialist, continue to pay tributes to the memory of the Crown-Princess A National Memorial Fund is being organised to continue her work in the cause of charity.

The operation of the United States' telegraphs and telephones during the war showed deficit of fourteen million dollars.

PARIS.—The first shaft of the restored coal-mines in the devastated regions has been opened at Amiche. It is furnished wit hall Improvements, which will greatly improve the output capacity compared with the time before the war.

Eighty-eight members of the American House of Representatives have signed a cablegram, which has been sent to Mr Lloyd George, protesting against the imprisonment without trial of persons arrested in Ireland for political reasons.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—The Bolshevists are reported to have entered Georgia, west of the Darjalsk Pass and south of Vladikaykas.

CAIRO.—It was two British orderlies and not officers, who were wounded by revolver shots.

LATEST CABLES.

TWO MORE IRISH OUTRAGES.

POLICE SERGEANT SHOT DEAD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 4.
Recd. 6-30 a.m. May 7.

Two more outrages have occurred in Ireland. Police-Sergeant McKenna was cycling with two constables in County Kerry, when he was shot dead by a party of twenty. Sergeant McKenna was engaged in the arrest of Sir Roger Casement.

Seven armed and disguised men entered a house near Tuam and under threats of blowing up the house took a girl from the bed to the yard, where they sheared off her hair. Three arrests have been made.

VICAR'S FAITH IN GOD.

MIDNIGHT RAID.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 5.
Recd. 6-30 a.m. May 7.

A midnight raid for arms was conducted against the residence of Sir Arthur, Vicar in County Kerry, last night. The Vicar was writing in his library, when he was knocked up and admittance was demanded in the name of the District Inspector of Police, but was refused. The massive doors were then smashed in with sledge-hammers and axes, when the Vicar found that the house was surrounded by a hundred men. Fifteen entered and demanded arms, which were in the strong-room. The keys were refused despite the fact that fifteen guns were levelled at the head of the Vicar. The Vicar was asked if he were prepared to meet his God. He replied:—"Far better than you." Ultimately the raiders' courage failed. The strong room did not yield to attacks and the raiders decamped after firing a pistol into the kitchen to frighten the servants.

RLY. MEN'S DEMAND.

REFERRED TO APPEAL TRIBUNAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 5.
Recd. 6-30 a.m. May 7.

The Central Wages Board has not reached an agreement with regard to the National Union of Railwaymen's demand for a flat rate increase of a pound a week. The claim has been referred to the Appeal Tribunal, the demand involves a wages advance of 33 millions sterling annually, while 1919-20 railway deficit falling on the Exchequer is estimated to be in the region of forty millions.

AMERICAN RLY. MEN.

PROPOSE INCREASE OF FREIGHTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 5.
Recd. 6-30 a.m. May 7.

Washington.—The Association of the railway executives has requested the Interstate Commerce Commission to permit an increase of freights in order to enable the railways to raise 1917 million dollars so as to bring their income to the six per cent. basis for which the Transportation Act provides.

PARIS STRIKE SITUATION IMPROVING

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 5.
Recd. 6-30 a.m. May 7.

Paris.—The strike situation is improving. The railway services are little affected. More strikers have resumed, but the sailors' and dockers' strike is more serious. The movement is general in Havre, but the workers in many other ports are rather luke-warm. Despite intense propaganda, the situation in the mines is fairly satisfactory. Work is normal in the Pas-de Calais and Nord districts but there is stoppage in Toulouse, Loire and St. Etienne areas.

U. S. AND PEACE TREATY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 5.
Recd. 6-30 a.m., May 7.

WASHINGTON.—The officials are of opinion that Mr. Knox's Peace Resolution which will be debated in the Senate to-day, is certain to be vetoed by President, Wilson if it is adopted by the Congress. The Senate has returned a favourable report on Mr. Lodge's resolution, urging that the Northern Epirus and twelve Aegean Islands off the western coast of Asia Minor should be awarded to Greece.

SPA CONFERENCE ARRANGEMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 5.
Recd. 6-30 a.m. May 7.

In connection with the announcement of M. Millerand to visit London next week, to make arrangements for the Spa Conference "The Times" Berlin correspondent states that Germany intends to press for the modification of the Treaty, especially with regard to Reparations. According to "Le Matin" the French delegates will refuse to consider the sides of the German indemnity being fixed by a lump sum and will demand payment in annual instalments, the minimum sum in any year being defined.

ROYAL AMNESTY.

ITS ILLIBERAL INTERPRETATION

MR. HORNIMAN AND SAVARKAR BROTHERS.

(From our Correspondent.)

DAHANU, May 4.

On the Conference reassembling this morning, discussion of resolutions was proceeded with. After several resolutions of local interest were disposed of Mr. Venkatram moved the following resolution:—

"This Conference condemns the illiberal construction put upon the terms of the amnesty clause in the Royal Proclamation by Government in not extending amnesty to prisoners in the Akola and Udtara Cases and also invidious distinction made in returning the security deposit of presses and newspapers in this Presidency. This Conference views with utter disappointment the non-release of the Savarkar brothers and strongly urges the Government of Bombay to recommend to the Government of India to speedily release them. This Conference regrets the decision of the Government of Bombay in not permitting Mr. Horniman to return to India and demands that he should be given a passport forthwith."

In moving the resolution, Mr. Venkatram made a vigorous plea on behalf of the prisoners in Akola and Udtare cases. He did not justify the egregious error of the Akola prisoners in taking the law into their own hands and foully murdering an official. But, in view of the grave provocative circumstances which had led to the deplorable act and of whose existence Government had themselves admitted, he pleaded that amnesty should be extended to those prisoners. Proceeding, Mr. Venkatram condemned the policy of the Bombay Government in not returning the security deposit of papers like the "Bombay Chronicle", (Shame, shame), "Mahratta", "Kesari", "Sandesh" and the "Gujarati." Their sin was they were Nationalist papers.

SAVARKAR BROTHERS.

Speaking of the non-release of the Savarkar brothers, Mr. Venkatram said that having regard to the frequent assurances which the Savarkar brothers had given in recent times he like many others had expected they would be among the first batch of men to be released in consonance with the terms of the Royal Proclamation. It pained him to see that the Savarkar brothers had not yet been released, although Government had promised reconsideration of their case. The news of Bhai Permanand's release, of which they had heard the previous day, aroused their earnest hope that the Savarkar brothers too would be released without delay and allowed to return to their midst soon. Mr. Venkatram then read the following extract from a letter of Mr. G. D. Savarkar, dated the 8th February, 1920:—"Although we firmly believe", the extract ran, that there could be no honest objection to our release after the clear and definite statements that we have been making in our letters ever since the Reforms were proposed, still we again explain emphatically that so far from being repugnant to us the ideal of a common Empire that it actually had been and is still the cherished goal of our national ambitions. We believe in one universal state embracing all mankind and wherein all men and women would be citizens working for and enjoying equally the fruits of this earth and this sun, this land and this light which constitute the real Motherland and the real Fatherland of man. All else is artificial though indispensable. Therefore, we would honestly work as to strengthen the links that bind India and England in one Empire common to both and which would tend—not to the subjection of one of them—but to the elevation of both of them. Such an Empire can exist if everyone of its members is a responsible and self-determining part. And we do find that the Reforms which now have become law, do open the path of constitutional progress to our national aspirations. There is so much work possible under them and so much training of the people in art of self-government is bound to be had. That coupled with the fact that further instalments could be won from time to time we unhesitatingly declare that a constitutional and constructive epoch has set in, in India, and through no action of ours shall that be marred. (Hear, hear.) We shall leave no stone unturned to make it a success. (Hear, hear.) Add to this the development of affairs on our frontier and the menace of invasion by those hoards who have been the hereditary curse of Hindustan. Both of us do honestly believe that not only in the interests of England should Englishmen trust and ally themselves with Hindustan, but even Hindustan must, and therefore ought to, trust and heartily cooperate with England—but not as mute and impelled slaves—but as "Allies and partners", as the Prime Minister has said, to repel the new and growing danger. As circumstances change so also change the ways and means of men. So let none—neither our friends nor critics—disbelieve us when we declare that we pledge our word to make the new constitutional and constructive epoch a success by all means in our power and to the best of our ability." (Applause.) That, said Mr. Venkatram, was the latest declaration of the Savarkar brothers and they welcomed it. If Government had not yet reconsidered their case, he hoped Government would do so early and order the release of the brothers.

MR. HORNIMAN.

Referring to the case of Mr. Horniman, Mr. Venkatram expressed no surprise at the action of the Bombay Government. Had he not become *persona non-grata* with the Indian bureaucracy—especially of the Bombay bureaucracy by reason of his having sent Lord Willingdon "into liquidation." (Cheers.) But he was astonished, said the speaker, at Mr. Montagu's line of conduct. Mr. Montagu had asked Parliament to trust to the discretion of Sir George Lloyd. He was there to tell Mr. Montagu and those who were of his way of thinking that they would trust no one, however infallible they might be, where it concerned the freedom and security of person of the citizens. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Mahajan of Kalyan seconded the resolution in a brief Marathi speech, while Mr. Hargowan Shamji, a cloth merchant, spoke in Gujarati supporting the resolution.

Before putting the resolution to vote, the President added a few remarks strongly supporting the demands made in the resolution—specially regarding Mr. Horniman. The resolution was unanimously carried with acclamation.

APPRECIATION OF MR. PATEL'S SERVICES.

Another resolution referred in appreciative terms to the services of the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel and was moved from the chair:—

"This Conference places on record its deep and grateful appreciation of the very valuable services to the country rendered by the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel both as a representative of this district and as a representative of the Bombay Presidency in the Imperial Council and as the General Secretary of the Indian National Congress in India and in England. This Conference assures him of the continued confidence and respect which are universally entertained for him by the people of this country and particularly by the people of this district."

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Several resolutions relating to local questions were also passed. Resolutions thanking Seth Goverdhan Girdhar and the volunteers were also passed. The Chairman proposed a vote of thanks to the President and Mr. Mavji Govindji thanked the Reception Committee.

"REFORMS, NO GIFT."

In declaring the Conference closed the President said that the Reforms were no gift to them and, therefore, they could not be guitly of the charge of looking a gift horse in the mouth. The Reforms were their own achievement—and not the gift of anybody—and they would continue to work until they got self-government which was their due and right. The Conference concluded amidst great enthusiasm.

AN "AT HOME."

In the afternoon the Chairmen and members of the Reception Committee were "At Home" to the guests in the spacious grounds of Ganga Ashram and the pleasant function which was attended by all the leading citizens, brought to a close the busy week in Dahanu. By a splendid spirit of "give and take" which leaders of both sides showed, the Conference proved a great success.

HOME RULE CONFERENCE.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

DAHANU, May 3.

In the evening after the Political Conference had adjourned, a Home Rule Conference was held under the presidency of Dadasahib Karandikar. Mr. Mahajan, the energetic Secretary of the Thana District branch of the Indian Home Rule League read the annual report which was adopted. Dr. Savarkar delivered a speech on "Swaraj" and Mr. N. C. Kelkar spoke congratulating the Secretary on the satisfactory working of the Branch. Mr. Tilak sent a telegram wishing success to the Conference and congratulating the Secretary on the systematic work done. Mr. Karandikar also addressed a few words after which the Conference terminated.

TEMPERANCE CONFERENCE.

Immediately after the Home Rule Conference was over a Temperance Conference was held under the presidency of Mr. Motilal Kanji of Bombay. Rao Sahib Narottam Girdhar Tanna, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Conference welcomed the delegates and visitors. In the course of his address, he said that compared with other districts of the Presidency proper, the people of the Thana district consumed fifty per cent. more liquor. He deplored the spread of the evil, which had resulted in causing considerable distress among the poorer classes especially. He hoped that as under the Reforms it opened up opportunities to popular ministers they would exert themselves in the matter and devise measures to eradicate the evil. The Rao Sahib asked his audience to return to the new councils only such men who would pledge themselves to root out the evil.

Mr. Motilal Kanji was then formally elected President. In the course of his address, he said that Mr. V. P. Vaidya, Bar-at-Law, was to have presided at the Conference but as Mr. Vaidya was unavoidably prevented from attending the Conference, he had yielded to the pressure of his friend Rao Sahib Narottam Girdhar and accepted the Presidentship of the Conference. Mr. Kanji then dwelt at length on the evils of drink and referred to the measures that had been taken in other countries—notably in Russia and the United States to put an end to the drink traffic. He expressed the hope that the reformed councils would deal effectively with this evil which had proved ruinous to the country. He also urged the people to return to the councils only such men as would include in their programme the abolition of the drint traffic and systematically work to that end.

Some resolutions were passed and with a vote of thanks to the president, the Conference terminated at a late hour.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, May 6.

The storm has disappeared after giving nearly general rain again in Burma. Rain has also fallen nearly generally in Assam and at a few stations in Bengal. The chief amounts are:—Victoria Point four inches, Bassein one. Minbu two. Yamethin three. Mandalay, Lashio and Maymyo one, Tezpur three quarters, Gauhati one. Dhubri and Cherrapunji two, Mymensingh one.

Forecast:—Further decrease of rain in Burma and an increase in Lower Bengal.

COTTON GAMBLING.

140 MARWARIS ON TRIAL.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 6.

About 140 Marwaris including some well to do merchants are now on their trial for cotton gambling. The Marwaris in question were arrested by the police in a big three storeyed house containing about 30 rooms, each room fitted with a separate telephone. About a lakh and thirty thousand rupees in cash, account books and about 20 iron safes were seized from the house.

POSTAL COMMITTEE.

SPLIT SYSTEM OF WORK DISAPPROVED.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, April 5.

The Postal Committee resumed its sittings to-day, when two Punjab witnesses were examined. Mr. Sardarilal, representing the supervisory clerical and menial staff of the Postmaster-General's office, Lahore, and other attached officers were examined. Witness advocated the introduction of (A) and (B) cadres, starting with Rs. 75 and Rs. 60 respectively. Appointments in each cadre should be determined by merits of individual applicants. In submitting their memorial to the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs in the month of March they had fixed their minimum at a lower figure than sixty for fear of its being thrown out as an impossible demand. Now that the Committee was sitting they thought it just and fair to represent their case unreservedly and without fear. Witness strongly favoured the introduction of time scale which would put an end to the present system of promotion by preferential treatment and favouritism.

MR. RUPLAL.

Mr. Ruplal, inspector of Post Offices, Rawalpindi, was the next witness. He regretted the post offices were badly undermanned and scanty pay would only attract the refuse of other departments and this state of affairs was all the more deplorable in view of the heavy task and high financial responsibility that each post carried with it. Witness pointed out that the existing grade system led to stagnation and under it favouritism and supersession had supreme rule. Any one who succeeded in catching the eyes of his superior would supersede the rest. Time scale would remedy all these defects and with its introduction, the nightmare of supersession would not haunt the memories of those affected by it. It would, moreover, lead to a fair held and no favour. Witness favoured the idea of the creation of upper and lower orders to provide for intellectual men a chance, whereby they might direct their abilities to better channels. In fact, the constitution of work of the post office was such that it would be advisable to follow a system which had been found successful in departments and create two distinct sets of clerks. Of course, the service must be first made attractive and at least a difference of forty rupees should be provided in salaries of the lower and upper type man. Witness believed the heads like correspondence and accounts would be more easily tackled and quickly knocked down by a graduate and an undergraduate whose higher education provided him with facility of expression. Moreover, twenty per cent of the entire staff should be classed as superior and promotions by merit should continue as under present arrangement. Direct recruitment in the upper grade should be open to graduates and undergraduates only. If training schools were established in each province the outturn from such institutes would considerably benefit the postal department, but equal chances and facilities should be provided to candidates from all over the porvince to get admission into the school and learn work. Split duties were a great and intolerable nuisance as long as the clerks were to attend office from a long distance, but if house accommodation could be provided on the premises of post offices split duty clerks would be better off than the rest of the lot. In the case of Rawalpindi and Peshawar and such other centres a distinct frontier allowance should be sanctioned. Witness further pointed out that time scale would considerably eliminate transfer and it would be all the more necessary to localise the scale of pay to suit economic conditions at a particular centre. The Committee adjourned till to-morrow.

REFORMS AND SIKHS.

REPLY TO REPRESENTATION.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, May 6.

The Secretary to the Government of India, Reforms Department, in the course of a communication dated 4th May addressed to Sardar Sundar Singh Majithia, after examining in detail, the representation made by the Sikh deputation to the Reforms Commissioner on April 23rd, points out that in the opinion of the Government of India the representation cannot be further increased without unjustly diminishing the representation to be given to the more numerous Hindus. If, however, the Sikh community think that their fortunes would be better secured by abandoning their special electorates and trusting to their voting strength in the General Non-moslem constituencies, the Government of India on being assured that such is the clear wish of the community will be quite prepared to support the proposal to the Secretary of State, it being understood that the resultant delimitation of the constituencies will be made only on the grounds of convenience and equality of size and not with an eye to the electoral advantage of any community. The Governor-General will, however, be prepared to consider the claims of the Sikh Community to a nominated seat in the Legislative Assembly. If the Sikhs held 3 seats out of 140, their representation would be three times what it would be on a purely mathematical basis.

N.-W. RLY STRIKE.

ALL PASSENGER TRAINS CANCELLED.

AGENT'S VERSION OF EVENTS.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, May 5.

An official statement issued by the N.-W. Railway authorities on the origin of the N.-W. Railway workshops strike contradicts several statements published by the General Secretary of the N.-W. Railway Workmen's Association. According to this statement, the true facts are as follows:—On Wednesday, April 21st, seven men in the gas and vacuum brake shop who could most easily be spared were ordered on transfer to work on light wagon repairs in order to hurry up the output of wagon repair work. The transfer of fitters from one part of the shop to another is fairly common and when men are transferred like this they get the same pay. In this case the seven men refused to start work even before they knew what work they had to do. As they refused to work they were dismissed. Probably some of the men would have been doing the same work as they were in the habit of doing, but in a different part of the shops. Next day, 233 men of the vacuum brake shop struck work and on Friday all men in that shop struck work. On Saturday morning all mistries were told that every man who had struck work could come back as well as the seven men who had been dismissed if they agreed to work here they were told. In spite of this all the 6,000 men in the carriage shops struck work at 12 noon although the seven men were being taken back without any penalties such as break of service, etc., but with the only loss of pay for the time they were not working. As all men stopped work, a notice was put up that the shops were closed. Other statements have also been made both in writing and at various meetings which are quite untrue and only meant to delude Indian workmen. In a letter in the "Tribune" of May 1st, from the Secretary N.-W. Railway Workmen's Association, it is stated that low paid coolies of boiler room (of electrical power use) had applied for an increase in their pay and had received a refusal, but they saw new men were being employed on higher wages and they fell victims to temptation. It is true about 24 coolies applied for an increase of pay on April 24th, but as 13 of them would get an annual increment on May 1st and most of them had just lately received increment the request was refused. It is quite untrue that new men were being employed on higher wages do the same work.

MEN NOT DISMISSED.

The men left work within two hours of sending in their petition which was answered and explained to them at once. They were not dismissed as is stated in the same letter. As they had not returned to work by April 27th they were told to vacate their quarters. But no further action had been taken beyond giving them this notice. Further on, in the same letter it is stated that the men in the washing lines were threatened with the military and some men were transferred and so they quietly marched out. This is untrue as no transfers were made nor was anybody threatened with the military. These men merely struck work without any warning. Some troops have been posted at the Power House and near the running shed, to prevent anybody who wanted to work from being intimidated and ensure that all men who stay at the works or who have to leave Lahore in the course of their day would feel that they will not be threatened in way. Another statement in the same letter says that all carriage examiner staff at Lahore struck work on Wednesday, April 28th. In fact only the menial staff struck work. At the meeting also it has been stated that the men who stay at work will be penalised and will not get the various benefits which Mr. Miller promised for all those who struck work. No men who stay at work will be penalised in any way nor are any men on strike likely to get any benefits. It is said that the officers of the N.-W. Railway are not ready to meet the men who have struck work. This is quite untrue as both Mr. Mallie, Loco Superintendent and Mr. Hunter Carriago and Wagon Superintendent, are ready to meet the representatives of the men at any time but not Mr. Miller. Mr. M. A. Khan or other members of the so-called N. W. Railway Association who are not employees of the N.-W. Railway and cannot be held to represent the men in any way.

AGENT'S NOTICE.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, May 5.

The Agent of the N.-W. Railway has issued the following notice:—

Certain officers of the Railway have been approached by their men with a request that the general policy of the Railway administration towards Unions or Associations shall be stated. The following explanation is therefore given. The Agent has refused to recognise the existing N.-W. Railway Association because the methods hitherto adopted in persuading the men to strike are unconstitutional and not conducive to the benefit of the men themselves.

The Agent is quite willing to recognise an Association which shows that its object is for the mutual benefit of the Railway and the men and that it encourages the men themselves to work in closer touch with their officers.

The first step that is necessary is for the men to return to work unconditionally and to show that they intend to adopt proper constitutional methods in the future.

Arrangements will be made to re-open the workshops as soon as the men show that they are prepared to resume work unconditionally

THE STRIKE SPREADS.

ALL PASSENGERS TRAINS CANCELLED.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, May 5.

The N.-W. Railway strike which was so long confined to the carriage loco and power house workshops has now spread to the traffic staff with the result that the pointsmen, the interlocking staff, the firemen and the drivers have also struck work. Several passenger trains have stopped and only mail trains are running with first and second class passengers. The following notice was posted outside the Lahore railway station to-day:—Until further orders all passenger trains are cancelled except the following:—1 up Calcutta to Peshawar, 2, Down Peshawar 85-mail; G. I. P. 86 Down Bombay G. I. P. up and down Karachi mails and a number of other trains. Tickets for these trains will be issued on the arrival of trains if time permits. 19 up and 18 down will run for military and Government servants from Peshawar down to Bombay.

STRIKERS MASS MEETING.

The strikers whose number is now nearly 15,000 held a mass meeting yesterday and passed the following resolutions which were telegraphed to the Viceroy, the Commander-in-Chief and the Secretary, Railway Board:—

(1) The statement of the agent that the methods employed by the employees on strike are unconstitutional is entirely unfounded and unjustified.

(2) The objects of the N.-W. Railway Association as laid down in their rules and regulations are directed towards doing everything which will be conducive to the well-being of the employees, safety of the public and ultimate good of the employers and therefore the statements made by the Agent in the notice are entirely unfounded and misleading and calculated to create unrest and retard peaceful settlement. Such treatment on the part of the Agent is bound to lead to misunderstanding and friction.

This meeting requests the Railway Board in the interests of peace to recall the present Agent.

The following telegram was sent to the Secretary of State, editor "Daily Herald" and editor, "India," London by the General Secretary N.-W. Railway Association:—Railway strike continues. Authorities indifferent. Strikers number fifteen thousand to-day. More men falling in. Kindly order early and fair settlement through Viceroy.

STRIKE IN "C. M. G. PRESS.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, May 5.

The "Civil and Military Gazette", writing to-day on the strike of its printing staff, says that protest against the article in playing with "fire" is not at all the cause of the strike and cannot form the basis of negotiation. The strikers must return to work unconditionally.

"NO VALID REASON."

At an extraordinary meeting of the Master Printers' Association held yesterday in the office of "Mufin-I-Im" Press to consider the strike in the "Civil and Military Gazette" Press and the labour situation generally, the following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

"In the opinion of this Association, the employees of the "Civil and Military Gazette" had no valid reason to strike as, excepting the declared printer and keeper of the press no other employee has any right to criticise the subject matter which is given to him to compose and print. This Association is, therefore, of opinion that the men of the "Civil and Military Gazette," now on strike should resume work unconditionally to-morrow (Wednesday) morning at 8 o'clock. In the event of their not doing so, the proprietors of other presses will be forced to dismiss from their service all men who are members of the Union. It will be the duty of all members of the Union to impress upon their fellow-members who are now on strike, the advisability of returning to work to-morrow at 8 a.m. without fail telling them at the same time that they themselves will be dismissed if the strikers do not resume work. All employees who are not members of the Union and those who have left the Union, if ordered by their employers to go to another press, to render temporary assistance, will be morally bound to do so."

A sub-committee with Rai Bahadur Mohan Lal of "Mufid-I-Am" Press as President was formed to see that the resolutions were carried out.

'UNJUSTIFIED AND ILL-ADVISED."

LALA LAJPATRAI'S VIEWS.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, May 5.

According to the decision of the Master Printers' Association yesterday, ten men employed in the press of Messr. Gulab Singh and Sons resigned their membership of their Union and remained at work. The remainder, numbering about 200, were locked out.

In an interview with the "Tribune", Lala Lajpatrai declares that the strike in the "C. M. Gazette" Press is unjustified and ill advised.

STRIKES IN MADRAS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, May 5.

The strike of workers in the Burma Oil Co. continues. Nearly 600 men of the B.O.C. and 400 men of the Asiatic Petroleum Co. are on strike. The strikers are demanding increased wages and the Company is considering their terms. The Company's own terms which are being formulated will be published very shortly. In the meantime, the Company is working with about 75 hands. The Management expects to send a few wagons to Bombay by the end of this week. It is not possible to say just now when the strike will end.

With reference to the strike of workmen at the oil installation of the Standard Oil Company, the Company in the course of a statement says that they have no intention of increasing the present high rate of wages, as it is the Company's accepted principle to only increase wages on January 1st of each year. The men are welcome to come back to work if they do so at once. They will receive back pay for May and bonus for regular attendance. But if the men are not at their posts by Friday they will lose both the back pay and the bonus. The Company refuse to have any connection with the perpetrators of this strike and do not recognise them in any way. The Company feel that this dastardly attempt to mislead well-paid and well-cared-for men with long records of good service behind them is outrageous in the extreme.

LABOUR STRIKE IN AHMEDABAD.

PARTIAL SETTLEMENT.

SITUATION HOPEFUL.

(From our own Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, May 5.

Mr. Gandhi interviewed Mr. Mangaldas and the spinners yesterday. Differences as regards terms have been settled with certain mills. Disagreement exists only with regard to the Mangaldas group of mills. Mr. Gandhi advised the spinners to resume work in all mills pending settlement. The men partially responded to-day. It is desired that one of the Bombay mills should be taken as a model for settlement of wages, but the question as to which mill should be taken as model is in dispute. The situation is hopeful. Lockout is feared in case of disagreement.

PEACE IN ASIA MINOR.

A PRIME NECESSITY.

Mr. Ameer Ali writes the following letter to the London "Times":—

Sir,—If anything was needed to enforce the demand for an investigation into the deplorable incidents in Cilicia, it is furnished by the ghastly story published in "The Times" of the 19th instant, under the very judicial heading, "Armenians accused of massacres." The statements are circumstantial, and evidence in support of the charge appears to have been placed before the British High Commissioner and the American representative in Trans-Caucasia; but so far they have gone without notice. I did not suppose that the horrors would be filmed; but I certainly did expect some expressions of disapproval, as humanity demanded. And, in view of the disastrous reaction that has been set up in India by the ill-advised agitation in respect of Constantinople, a wise policy invited reprobation. This reaction in India will not be mitigated by the amazing demands of the Armenian Patriarch, published in "The Times" of March 23.

The hideous story from Azerbaijan proves one fact, that our Armenian friends and "proteges" are not above committing atrocities as ferocious as they impute to others. As for manipulating public opinion, they have only one rival. It has become more than essential, in order to preserve the ideal of the British code of justice, to have a thorough and impartial investigation into these deplorable incidents, not only where the Eastern Christians are the accused, but also where they are the accusers. If I understand aright the national conscience of England, and 50 years' experience gives me some knowledge, it would revolt at the idea of passing sentences before or without trial. In the present state of chaos in Asia Minor, due to a variety of circumstances to which it is unnecessary to refer, crimes provoked by one side or the other will occur. England, with her great power and splendid organization, has not succeeded in stopping atrocities in Ireland; and in India riots attended by "massacres" are ordinary occurrences: the outburst of frenzy in Bihar and in Katarpur happened only a short time ago. The application of outside force the policy of the "big stick" has the fatal tendency to move in a vicious circle; it involves the necessity of continued application of force, resulting in inevitable reaction and unrest. Is the British nation, with its strong common sense, prepared to sanction the maintenance of another large army of occupation, or employing other forces to keep the Near East in order?

May I again venture to urge, with all the strength I possess, that what Western Asia needs now, and needs acutely, is the appeasement of the discord and strife which have kept its varied communities so long at each other's throats? But the bewildering report that Greece has laid an order in the Canadian wool market for over 1,000,000 yards of khaki deliverable in June is not exactly calculated to inspire hopes of peace in that distracted part of the world.

KHAPOLI TAIL WATER MONOPOLY.

The following telegram has been sent by the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber to Sir George Barnes, Simla, on the 6th, instant.

"Committee Indian Merchants' Chamber invite your earnest and urgent attention to their letter dated sixth ultimo transferred to your Department by the Department of Commerce, Government of India. In view of the many far reaching Industrial and commercial issues at stake and the importance of the principle involved they beg and trust that the question of the grant of monopoly of Khapoli Tail Water will be seriously considered by your Department and a favourable reply vouchsafed."

The "Pioneer" understands that there is a growing feeling in Afghanistan in favour of acknowledging the Amir as Khalif.

Sir Ernest Low arrived in Simla and has taken over charge of the membership of the Board of Munitions and Industries.

Mr. HORNIMAN'S BOOK ON AMRITSAR

Order from Your Bookseller To-day.

AMRITSAR

AND

OUR DUTY TO INDIA

The primary object of this book—which is published by T. Fisher Unwin Ltd., 1, Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C.—is its appeal to the British public to perform their duty towards India and to end the sufferings of the Indian people. But it will be of supreme interest to every Indian reader.

It contains a historical retrospect of the policy of the Government of the last five years; deals with the Rowlatt Act and the Satyagraha agitation and the agony of the Punjab under Martial Law and concludes with an eloquent and moving appeal to the British public to give the Indian people the true liberty which is their birthright.

Order from Your Bookseller To-day.

Order it to-day as only a limited number of copies will come to India

EGYPTIAN DEADLOCK

URGENT NEED FOR SETTLEMENT

POSITION OF THE SULTAN.

Sir Valentine Chirol contributes the following atricle to "The Times":—

Enough has happened, even since the departure of the Milner Commission, to show that in the results which may be expected from its labours lies the only hope for a speedy issue from a dangerous deadlock, which seems to be as unyielding to-day as when I arrived in Egypt more than five months ago.

One need not question the wisdom of Lord Allenby's action in reviving the preventive censorship over the Press, nor expatiate on the illegality of the meeting held by five-sixths of the members of the Legislative Assembly at Saad Pasha Zaghlul's house in Cairo. The revival of the censorship in that extreme form was a very drastic application of martial law; the proceedings at Zaghlul's house were an open defiance of it. For under the Organic Statute which defines the powers and functions of the Assembly, it can only meet when duly convoked by decree, and the resolutions, which contained a declaration that all laws and decrees promulgated since it was prorogued in 1914, including, of course, those that announced the Protectorate, are null and void, were as revolutionary as they were clearly *ultra vires*. The significant feature is that martial law could not apparently prevent such an act of defiance taking place but only exclude all mention of it from the public Press and threaten any repetition of it with martial penalties. Such a shutting down of safety valves may be necessary, but it is not without very serious drawbacks.

EGYPTIAN SELF-HELP.

The one brighter spot has been the capacity for self-help which Egyptians have suddenly, and almost for the first time, displayed in connexion with the widespread distress caused amongst the poorer classes by the soaring prices and scarcity of essential foodstuffs. The organiation started by a young Nationalist lawyer of Damietta, Amin Effendi Yusuf, has indeed shown a better way to the authorities. The co-operative association which he originated in his native town, one of the poorest in Egypt, where he found 26,000 out of a total population of 32,000 to be in need of more or less assistance, and which he has extended, first to Mansura and then to other sorely stricken places in Upper Egypt, as well as in the Delta, lays itself out to discriminate between the people who unquestionably cannot make both ends meet and those who can. The Government scheme, however, leaves many loopholes for the well-to-do, and especially for the big traders, to secure the lion's share of the foodstuffs set apart by Government for sale under cost price. This co-operative association is financed and run by Egyptians, and has already not only done excellent work, but helped to pull down market prices by frightening speculators into releasing the stocks they were secreting in the hope of further appreciation. Lord Allenby, very wisely, has not allowed himself to be deterred from giving official support to this promising movement by the prejudice which its Nationalist origin inspired at first in some quarters.

EGYPT AND THE SULTAN.

An extremely mischievous factor in the situation is, on the other hand, the reaction upon the Egyptian, and notably on the Mahomedan mind of the prolonged and growing uncertainty as to the settlement with Turkey. In spite of the censorship, the Egyptians get to know quite well that, just beyond their own borders, kindred peoples whom they have hitherto held of slight account as mere poor relations are up and doing, proclaiming their own kings and generally flouting the Powers, and that throughout Turkey the old blend of Turkish Nationalism and Pan-Islamism is rapidly recovering the ground it had lost through the war.

Nor does it relieve the tension that Sultan Fuad should have chosen this moment to intensify the suspicion with which his Mahomedan subjects have always regarded him by introducing into the Friday service on the occasion of his birthday a new prayer in his own glorification which was at once construed into an insidious attempt to trespass upon the prerogatives of the Caliphate. There were angry protests and violent scenes in several mosques and Mahomedan nerves are more than ever on edge. As we pled Sultan Fuad on the throne it was assumed, not unnaturally, though quite wrongly, that he would never have ventured to affront Mahomedan feeling so wantonly except at our instigation or at least with our consent.

It is an unpleasant thing to have to say, but no Egyptian ruler could have less afforded such a blunder, and we have to pay heavily for the initial mistake committed when we chose as a successor to the late Sultan Hussein, who was universally respected one who, as an Egyptian put it bluntly, is "universally disrespected." I have met scarcely a single Egyptian and very few Englishmen to dissent from that view. It is, to say the least, a constant and serious strain upon our moral authority to have to bolster up a ruler who has none with his own people.

URGENCY OF A SETTLEMENT.

I have no wish and, if I had, I am not in a position to anticipate the recommendations of the Milner Commission. But their publication at the earliest possible date cannot be too strongly urged. Until some definite and tangible proposals are forthcoming to give effect to the long-delayed promises of Egyptian autonomy and self government in the declaration of policy which Lord Allenby brought out with him last November, we have nothing substantial to set against the raging and tearing propaganda of the party of independence, and the Egyptians will continue to treat our assurances that all shall come in good time with just as much impatience as we treat the assertions of the Nationalists that nothing will satisfy Egypt but "complete independence."

What makes Englishmen who sympathize with many Egyptian grievances despair of the Nationalist leaders is that not one of them can be found able or willing to explain what constructive policy they intend to pursue if and when they have got "complete independence." What makes Egyptians despair, who realize their need of England's friendship and help, is that we seem to be equally unable or unwilling to explain by what process we propose to reconcile British supremacy with Egyptian self-government, and that such indications of policy as can be gathered from government by martial law point not towards but away from the fulfilment of our promises.

I can indeed only repeat with added emphasis before leaving Egypt what I wrote from the start, that in the loss of Egyptian confidence, largely due to our own mistakes, must be sought the main cause of our trouble there, and that to it must be ascribed in a great measure the large amount of popular support that the party of Independence has won for its impracticable programme. There have been other contributory causes in the revival of racial and religious antagonism as well as in the ferment of new ideas equally intolerant of any alien tutelage, but they have aggravated, not produced, the present revolt against British control.

If we want to regain the confidence we have lost, it is essential that we should understand why we have lost it, in order to know how to regain it. When one talks to sober-minded Egyptians, one finds that apart from a certain deterioration in the quality of British control, which it should be relatively easy to remedy, as it has been largely due to personal factors, the system has had two conspicuous results which have above all others provoked disappointment and distrust. One is the increaing effacement of Egyptian Ministers—so complete to-day that in these critical times they never open their mouths in public or attempt to give their people a lead—and the other is the inadequate and generally quite subordinate share given to Egyptians in the administration of the country. Both are naturally regarded as incompatible with any progress towards Egyptian self-government.

FRICTION AND INTRIGUES.

I have already pointed out in former articles how the effacement of Egyptian Ministers has come about from the failure to define the powers and responsibilities of those who represent, on the one hand, the authority of the British controlling power and, on the other hand, that of the native Government. In the occult dualism of a veiled Protectorate that blurring of powers and responsibilities was perhaps inevitable, but it led to constant friction and misunderstandings, it opened the door to all manner of intrigues, and, as was seen in the time of the ex-Khedive Abbas, to a revival of arbitrary power equally harmful to the authority of British control and to that of Egyptian Ministers. I have already laid stress also on our failure to give Egyptians the increasing share in the administration to which we had repeatedly pledged ourselves, and without which they cannot learn, or be equipped, to play their part in a self-governing Egypt.

We may adorn any scheme of reforms with the most copious assurances of our anxiety to help Egypt forward to self-government, and we may even set before them as an ultimate goal national independence under the aegis of the British Empire. The Egyptians will have no faith in the honesty of such professions unless the scheme provides a substantial guarantee for the redress of those two outstanding grievances. The limits of the control to be exercised by Great Britain, instead of being indefinitely stretched, should be confined to those departments on which Great Britain must retain a hold for the better discharge of her responsibility for the external and internal security of Egypt. Outside those limits there should be left a wide sphere, in which the Egyptians would have plenty of elbow room for a practical beginning of self-government.

OPPORTUNITY FOR EGYPTIANS.

There are many departments in which, subject to common agreement on principles of policy, Egyptians may well show themselves better judges of the methods suitable to their own people. This does not mean that they should dispense everywhere and at once with British expert advice and administrative and even executive assistance, which the great majority recognize they are not yet qualified to forgo. A clear distinction must be drawn between the British control, exercised by those who represent British authority, and the co-operation of Englishmen in the Egyptian service requested by and rendered to those who represent the Egyptian authority. Let an Anglo-Egyptian committee determine the nature and number of posts which Egyptians are not yet qualified to fill, and make the number as small as possible, even at the cost of a certain amount of efficiency. Jealousy and friction will diminish as soon as Egyptians know that every post will be thrown open to them as soon as they themselves can qualify for them.

If dualism cannot at present be eliminated, it can at least be openly defined and delimitated. To that end the powers to be vested in the High Commissioner must be as clearly defined as the limits of the control he is to exercise. All other powers, with the responsibilities they carry, would then remain equally clearly vested in the Egyptian Ministers.

Even of Egyptians have yet to prove their capacity for self-government, there would be given them at once a wide opportunity to practise it, and there seems to be no reason why they should not decide for themselves what form of representative institutions is best suited to their social and political development and how far Egyptian Ministers should be made responsible to them in the whole domain of government and administration left outside the limited [illegible] British control—a domain which should, moreover, be capable of periodical expansion in the light of experience and results. The functions of the head of the State would thus be automatically restricted to those of a constitutional ruler.

THE FORM OF SETTLEMENT.

The form to be given to such a settlement, and the name that the new relationship between Britain and Egypt should bear, may seem much less important than the substance. But we ought not to make light of Egyptian sentiment, which is now almost universally embittered against the word Protectorate and its unfortunate Arabic version *himayat*, however elastic in practice may be the interpretation we are ready to place on it. As to the form of settlement, it might be embodied in a new Organic Statute which would receive the approval of the British Government, or, as Egyptian *amour propre* would probably prefer, in a formal Treaty of Alliance, with a preamble placing on record as the object of British policy an ever-enlarging measure of self-government for Egypt with, as its final goal, her national independence in perpetual amity and association with the British Empire.

Either form would probably be more acceptable to the Egyptians than the substitution for the Protectorate of a mandate from the League of Nations, which they might not improbably construe as an attempt to relegate them to the position of inferiority which such mandates appear generally to connote. On the other hand, they would certainly welcome as a spontaneous pledge of good faith our willingness to communicate to the League of Nations, on the precedent of the Anglo-Persian Treaty, whatever instrument ultimately embodies the obligations mutually entered into between the British and Egyptian Governments.

Such a policy, had it been adopted as soon as the war was over, would almost certainly have been welcomed as generous by the majority even of the politically-minded classes in Egypt. Much, however, has happened since then, and Egyptians have become hypnotized by the cry for "Complete Independence." But the masses, though they no longer believe in us as they used to, have not yet been altogether carried away by it. A large proportion of those who have a stake in the country or have had some experience in the conduct of public affairs still distrust it.

Others have succumbed to it merely because we have never met it by any explicit scheme to redress legitimate grievances and meet reasonable aspirations. It is not too late yet to rally them, not by vague assurances, but by telling them what our policy really is and means, and how we intend to carry it out. Even amongst those who first raised the cry of "Complete Independence" and who still seek to impose it as an article of patriotic faith, there are probably not a few who would count the cost of barren resistance as soon as they realized that we had spoken our last word if only that word be reasonably generous and represent a genuine return under new conditions to the traditions of British statesmanship in the earlier days of the veiled Protectorate, when every measure taken was visibly directed to the betterment of the Egyptian people. There are so many urgent questions besides the revision of the Capitulations—questions, too, which specially affect the interests of the Egyptian masses—which can only be approached when political stability has been restored and which no Egyptian Government can deal with unless it has the encouragement and support of British statesmanship behind it.

WHAT MOSLEMS WANT?

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—What Moslems want is bare justice: It is

(1) That either the Allies should prove conclusively, that Turkey has consented to her partition by the terms of her armistice, by a subsequent and secret agreement to that effect, or

(2) That Great Britain should fulfil the pledge of her Premier, Mr. Lloyd George, who guaranteed the integrity of Constantinople, of Thrace and of Asia Minor in January 1918,

(3) That the Allies should follow the policy of non-annexation as outlined in the Fourteen Peace points of President Wilson, which formed the basis on which hostilities ceased all round,

(4) That the Allies should carry out the principle of self-determination by which autonomy may be given to the Armenians and to the Arabs under the suzerainty of Sultan,

(5) That the Allies should publish the reports of the Inter-Allied Commission re: urkish massacres by Greek troops in myrna and its hinterland.

(6) That the Allies should appoint nother Inter-Allied Commission to inquire nto the alleged massacres of Christians by e Turks.

(7) And that in terms of their pledge, their avowed policy of non-annexation and their accepted principle of self-determination,

(a) The Allies should evacuate Constantinople,

(b) France should give up Syria and Cecilia,

(c) Greece should withdraw from Smyrna,

(d) Italy should abandon Adalia,

(e) Britain should relinquish Palestine nd Mesopotamia,

(f) And Turkey should provide adequate guarantees for the due fulfilment of the Peace Treaty.

That is the demand of the Moslems, of Indians, and of all the lovers of Truth, Justice and Peace. May the Allies revise their decision in time and save the East from further strife. Amen!—Yours, etc.

BARORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

Mr. H. L. Phillips, Manager, Government Central Press, is granted privilege leave for forty-two days with effect from the 3rd May 1920.

Mr. J. A. Neale is appointed to act as Manager, Government Central Press, during the absence on leave of Mr. Phillips.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. Tuke, E.R.C.S.I., D.P.H., I.M.S., is granted, with effect from the date of relief, privilege leave of absence for such period as may be due to him on that date in combination with furlough on full average salary for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to 31st October 1920.

THE REFORM SCHEME.

"A SUBSTANTIAL ADVANCE."

LALA LAJPAT RAI'S VIEWS.

We make the following extracts from the Lalaji's recent speech at Allahabad:—

Turning to the Reform Scheme, Mr. Laj pat Rai said that he had been trying his best to find words to be able to express intelligently his opinion on the subject. He id not consider the scheme as wholly orthless nor was he prepared to say that gave them much. He was face to face with a paradox. His first impressions of the M. C. Report had been good. He had thought that motives of the authors were ure. The chapters relating to army and fiscal autonomy had particularly appealed him. He attached little importance as the personal of the public services. He r one would be content even if all the services were filled by Englishmen provided the power to nominate and dismiss servants lay in his hands. (Cheers.) Every ndian who entered any of the services was duty bound to act according to the rders of his employer. He attached the greatest importance to the question of defence, defence of one's country. The Indian army as it was at present constituted as merely a mercenary army. He could conceive of no greater humiliation than that they should have to depend on foreigners resisting foreign invasions into their country. An Indian had simply to hang his head in shame whenever any foreigner uestioned him as to the agency that was defending his country. Unless the military problem was solved satisfactorily, observed Lalaji, they would not be fit for Swaraj. He then pointed out how the fair promises the Report had one by one been broken display of bureaucratic distrust of Indians, as evidenced by the political exclu on of Indian representatives from the Army and the Currency Commissions. Why all this distrust, pray," asked Lala ajpat Rai. He asked all present to face facts boldly and not to deceive themselves. s to Government's fiscal policy, he thought that the old policy of exploitation was till in full swing. He was convinced that ndians alone could solve their financial proems. In view of these facts, he failed to understand how any Indian could feel enusiastic over the Reforms. Comparatively speaking of course, the Reforms were a substantial advance. But fundamentally they stood where they were before the re form. He would closely watch how th heme could be worked out smoothly. It said that they should co-operate in orking out the scheme. He was w'oleartedly in favour of co-operation but he as not clear as to what was meant by cooperation. If co-operation tended to the bandonment of all work and agitation for taining our fundadental rights then he was afraid no Nationalist could accept that position.

LORD SINHA.

He without questioning each of his motives thought that the country was rather disproportionately indignant with Lord Sina's latest utterance. It should not be forgotten that he spoke as an Under-Secretary of State and not as an Indian patriot. hat was why he spoke against his conscience (shame, shame). Lord Sinha must eed mould his psychology in accordance with the policy of the Cabinet of which he was member; (Laughter) Moreover the language of statesman-ship and the language diplomacy were not the language of ordiry men. Lord Sinha had spoken in the language of diplomat. If he were a vakil India he ought to have considered it his rst duty to proceed immediately to the fflicted Punjab and apply a soothing balm his presence on the wounds of his country en who had just emerged from a range coercion and also he would have taken trouble to study the Punjab question on spot forming his independent judgment men and events. "It is clear that reign Government cannot trust their reign subjects and the Government of ndia is not free from that prejudice. The t is that neither the Government trust us nor we trust the Government. One annot exist without the other and hence all the qualifications and reservations in the eform Scheme which take away with one hand what has been conceded with the ther." But the thought of doing his duty the country in this respect never struck Lordship; what then could be expected from him, asked the speaker. "The recent olicy of the Secretary of State and the overnment of India in sanctioning huge ncrease" in the salaries of already richly aid higher services coupled with the poy of currency commission and the indusial commission is practically mortgaging the future resources of India. The increase the salaries of European Service and the roposed increase in the salaries of the Indian Services too is not justified in the case of all ranks while the lower ranks do require substantial increase. I do not know that higher rank, services, Indian or foreign, require any increase. These increases have been made since only because Government is determined to give increase Europeans in order to conciliate them the changed conditions of things."

A CHILD-MARRIAGE AVERTED.

A correspondent from Rajkot writes:—"An incident has happened here which should prove an object lesson to those who thoughtlessly go in for child marriages. A Bhatia gentleman by name Karsandas Valabhdas had decided to give his ten year old daughter to a gentleman of his caste, aged fifty. The first day's ceremony was already gone through, when the Seva Samaj of our place, on knowing this, approached his Highness the Thakore Saheb who forthwith issued a prohibitory order. The matter was then referred to the High Court which has passed orders not to allow the marriage to take place until the girl attained the age of fifteen when she was given the option of choosing any one as her life's partner. The man has thus failed his attempt to marry a girl for which our sympathetic and popular ruler deserves all thanks."

"ECONOMISE USE OF WATER."

APPEAL TO BOMBAY PUBLIC.

The Municipal Commissioner desires to appeal to all classes in Bombay to be as economical as they possibly can in the use of water especially for the next month or so until the break of the monsoon. The causes which have reduced the supply available for distribution are probably generally known. The result has been that it is impossible entirely to satisfy the legitimate demands of the public for water in all parts of Bombay. In some localities the supply is better than in others but there are cases where it is exceedingly difficult to maintain even the minimum supply necessary for sanitary and domestic purposes. All members of the public can assist by strict economy in the use of water, and this economy can best be effected by ensuring (1) that no water runs to waste especially during the night hours (2) that no more than the barest minimum possible is used for such purposes as pleasure gardens, lawns etc. At present certain hotels and clubs are probably the worst offenders in both of these respects. In future in cases where there is good reason to suspect that water is being wasted or used in unnecessary quantities it is proposed to take certain steps which will result in a distinct curtailment of supply. The Municipal Commissioner is however assured that if the selfishness of extravagance in the use of water is made clear in all communities, he can reply upon their co-operation in effecting every possible economy in the interests of their less fortunate fellow citizens.

LIQUOR SHORTAGE IN AHMEDABAD.

An Ahmedabad correspondent writes in his letter, dated 3rd instant:—

There is a great dissatisfaction prevailing among country-liquor vendors here owing to their inability to secure liquor from the Godhra Distillery. The reason is the short age of waggons and the railway company unable to carry the casks and barrels of iquor which lie at Godhra Station awaiting consignment. The liquor licensees have therefore no liquor to sell and have to suffer great loss. It is said that the Collector of Ahmedabad has wired to His Excellency the Governor in the matter, but still no liquor has as yet arrived in the city and even after its arrival it will take couple of days for it to be distributed to licensees who lament the fact that they have to suffer great loss by thus keeping their shops closed now and then after paying annual license fees upto nearly half a lakh of rupees.

COLOUR BAR IN EAST AFRICA.

To the Editor of the 'Chronicle.'

Sir,—Perhaps the following interpellations in the House of Commons will interest your readers. They are based on the bill called the Segregation of Races Ordinance in the Protectorate of British East Africa on racial principles.

My purpose will be served if not the big men of India, at least some which common sense consider the gravity of situation by such an attitude of the Colonial Office towards the Indians in the Colonies and if they afford the food to consider if we are legitimate to blame other Governments for ill treatment towards us in the face of such a treatment in our own house and what those trumpets at the reciprocity resolution by Lord Sinha etc., of the position of Indians in the Colonies at the last session of the Imperial Conference really meant.

Colonel Wedgwood asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he would state why the segregating of Indians in a special part of Mombasa was not submitted to the India Office before it was carried out; whether he was aware that Indian opinion in the Colony was disturbed by this new departure; whether any further extensions of a colour bar policy were intended; whether Indians have representation on the Legislative Council of the Colony; and whether he is aware that Indian troops have taken a leading part in defending the Colony from the Germans.

Mr. Hewins: The responsibility for the administration of the East Africa Protectorate rests and must remain with the Secretary of State for the Colonies. I have had representations from the not be taken if necessitated by the sanitary conditions which have governed the measures already adopted. I am, of course, fully aware of the part taken by Indian troops in the campaign.

Colonel Wedgwood: Does that mean that the Colonial Office declines to consult the India Office on matters concerning the welfare of our Indian fellow-subjects?

Mr. Hewins: I have nothing to add to the answer.

Mr. Deputy-speaker If the Hon. and gallant gentleman knows better than the Colonial Office, he need not put the question.

Colonel Wedgwood: I asked whether the Colonial Office in this matter had consulted the India Office.

Colonel Wedgwood asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether there is need for Indian residences in Mombasa; and if so; whether any land will be sold to Indians as it had been to Europeans?

Mr. Hewins: In answer to the first part of the question I have no information. As regards the second part of the question I have no doubt that if this is so, and if land is available for the purpose the answer will be in affirmative.

Colonel Wedgwood: May I take it that the Indian population of Mombasa have made representations to the Colonial Office that they want land as well as the white settlers, and that land will be provided for them?

Mr. Hewins: I stated the hypothesis in perfectly correct terms, and I think the answer is complete.—Yours, etc.,

B. N. ANANTANI.

A Simla message says:—The Quarter-Master General in India is the principal Staff Officer at Army Headquarters in charge of military arrangements connected with the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. All correspondence on this subject should be addressed to the Quarter-Master General in India (Prince of Wales tour section.)

QUEER IMPULSES.

SENATOR MARCONI AND THE MYSTERY.

"The eyes of the world are on Senator Marconi. What is his quest? What are s possibilities? What mean these guard references to messages that might come from Nars", writes a correspondent in the 'Daily Mail."

Since the famous inventor's voyage of discovery was first announced in "The Daily Mail," so much has been written in the orld's Press by people who believe and eople who do not believe, so much misinformed criticism has found its way into rint, that it is as well to recapitulate the simple facts. These remain as they were originally stated by Senator Marconi himself in "The Daily Mail" on January 27 as follows:

"We occasionally get (on wireless receiving instruments) very queer sounds and ndications which might come from somewhere outside the earth. The letter "s" hree dots in the Morse code) is one of them.

"Not only have these interruptions occurred simultaneously in London and New York, but also their intensity has been identical on these occasions. As yet we have not the slightest proof as to the origin of these interruptions. They might be due to erruptions on the sun. But I do ot rule out the possibility of the cause being attempts on the part of another lanet to communicate with the earth. But there is no proof. It might or it might be. We want to investigate much more thoroughly."

Shortly before Senator Marconi left London I had several brief conversations with him about his voyage, his intentions and his hopes. I am able, therefore, to indicate something of the spirit in which he approaches this problem of the mystery of wireless signals.

THE TWO MARCONIS.

Let it be plain, as Senator Marconi himself would wish, that this is not the sole bject of his voyage. "It is an important ne," he has said to me, "but there are ther investigations of more immediate practical value." But the quest for the olution of the wireless signals mystery has aught the fancy of the whole world, and Senator Marconi will pardon me for confining this article to that subject.

Anyone who has come into close contact with the big men of the world—inventors, explorers, medical specialists, astronomers—knows how difficult it is to get them to talk of their work, and more especially if opular interest is aroused. Senator Marconi is no exception.

Indeed, there are two Marconis. On the one hand there is the scientist, cool, level-headed, sceptical of anything not proven, sensitive to the criticism of equally cool, level-headed, sceptical fellow-scientists. On the other hand is the man of vision, the man whose magnificent mind carries him far beyond the realm of present achievement, a man who thinks not in days or ears, but in ages.

Marconi, the scientist, frowns when you alk of "messages from Mars." Marconi, the visionary, does not. He closes his eyes and speaks in a different voice, the voice the man who knows the limits of present-day knowledge and would soar far beyond his cage. And let us not forget that it was the visionary who saw men space long before the scientist made it a talking to each other 1,000 miles across speak long before the scientist made it a fact.

I happen to know from my talks with Senator Marconi that he hesitated long before he committed himself to the carefully worded statement (printed above) that he gave to the world through "The Daily Mail." The nervous scientist wrestled long with the impulsive visionary, and they ompromised.

I happen to know also that Senator Marconi was pleased beyond measure at the reception given generally to his statement. He had feared criticism for extravagant fancies. What he got was reasoned discussion. No famous man "turned him down," as the saying goes. There were sceptics, but was not Senator Marconi himself sceptical? Few rejected his theory that the signals were from somewhere outside the earth and that the "possibility" that they came from another planet could not be ruled out.

"Don't put too much in the paper about gnals from Mars and that sort of thing."

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

There was slight rain during the parts of Kolhapur, Kolaba, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, and the Deccan Districts. Standing rabi crops were generally in good condition. Harvesting of rabi crops was in progress in several districts. Picking of cotton continues in parts of Gujarat, West Khandesh, Rewa Kantha, Cutch, Baroda, Bijapur and Belgaum. Lands are being prepared for kharif sowing. The supply of fodder and water was generally adequate. Agricultural stock was generally sufficient and in good condition. Prices of food-grains though high show a tendency to fall in some districts. The quantities purchasable per rupee were as follows: Percentage below normal—Sind 53 to 69; Gujarat 17 to 63; Konkan 41 to 47; Deccan 38 to 53; Karnatak 44 to 66.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The following is the statement of deaths from plague reported to have occurred in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 24th April 1920:—

Bombay City 22; East Khandesh District 6; Thana District 4; Nasik District 1; Satara District 2; Belgaum District 3; Dharwar District 4; Karachi City 38; Keamari 1; Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States 7; Cutch State—Mundra 6; other places 1; total 95; total, corresponding week of 1919 174.

OPIUM SALES.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 5.

At this month's opium sale, 300 chests Benares opium fetched Rs. 1,518,200. The highest price offered per chest was Rs. 5,100 and the lowest Rs. 5,025, the average being Rs. 5060.

MADRAS LETTER

PLANKS AND PLATFORMS.

(From our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, May 3.

The annual meeting of the Madras Provincial Congress Committee developed more than ordinary interest this year. This was due partly to the notice of a resolution given by Mrs. Besant calling upon the Committee to pass virtually a vote of censure on Mr. Chidambaram Pillai's recent activities. It was alleged that Mr. Chidambaram Pillai who is a member of the Madras Provincial Congress Committee and had been recently appointed one of several gentlemen to do lecturing work in the province as a Congress propagandist, had traduced the character of Mrs. Besant by suggesting that she had not rendered full and proper accounts for the Theosophical funds at her disposal. This was not the first time that a motion of this character had been brought before the Congress Committee because a month or two earlier Mr. Arundale brought in a similar motion to the notice of the Executive Committee of the Madras Congress Committee alleging that Mr. Chidambaram Pillai as a speaker in a Beach meeting organised under the auspices of the Madras Provincial Congress Committee, had made certain defamatory statements againts Mrs. Besant and Theosophists. The Executive Committee on that occasion referred the letter of Mr. Arundale to Mr. Chidambaram Pillai for such remarks as he chose to make. Mr. Chidambaram Pillai on that occasion while questioning the truth of the allegations contained in the report, raised also the larger issue that the Congress Committee had no jurisdiction legal or moral to go into matters of this nature and in case the Congress Committee claimed any he said, he had a thousand matters concerning Mrs. Besant all and sundry to be adjudicated on by the Committee. The Executive Committee on receipt of this reply resolved not to go further in the matter. Mrs. Besant's motion before the annual meeting raised the same question again. If Mrs. Besant really wanted a remedy against such statements her proper course of action was to take the matter to the Courts. When this motion was moved before the meeting a point of order was raised by several members and the President ruled the motion out of order. Mrs. Besant was allowed an opportunity to speak on the point of order, but her arguments were hardly convincing and the question was dropped. The same ruling applied to a similar resolution which Mr. Chidambaram Pillai had given notice of against Mrs. Besant.

Programme of Election.

The other question of interest that rose in the meeting of the Congress committee was over the propriety of the Congress issuing a party programme for the coming elections. Mrs. Besant and some of the leading Moderates argued that the Congress was an All-India, non-party organisation in which differences of opinion among members are bound to exist and that in the circumstances a Congress should not give the weight of its support to a particular party which happens to be in the majority for the moment. It was argued *per contra* that the Congress after mature deliberation had taken up certain definite positions in regard to many of the vital problems of the day and that it was the duty of the Congress Executive to take such action as was necessary to give effect to these resolutions. The question was debated upon for nearly a day and finally it was decided that the Congress Committee was not merely justified, but failing otherwise in its duty if it did not issue a programme for the guidance of the electorate. The Executive Committee was asked to prepare the programme and place it for the approval of the General Committee and, as you are no doubt aware, this has since been done and the programme has been published.

Programmes and Programmes.

I do not propose to go into a detailed consideration of this comprehensive programme. There are other programmes also before the public. The Besant programme, issued by the National Home Rule League, the Moderate programme issued by the Madras Liberal League, the Nationalists' programme issued by the Madras Nationaiist Association. So to the casual reader skipping over these programmes there is much common ground in all the programmes. If there is any substantial difference between these several programmes, I should put it broadly speaking, as between the Moderates and the Congressmen. And even here the difference is largely due to general aims and methods—a difference which has been happily summarised in the "Indian Social Reformer" as *Freedom vs. Power*. Both the Moderates and the Nationalists, as I understand their position, *pace* Mr. Pal's interpretation of the Congress resolution, are committed to work the reforms for what they are worth. The only appreciable difference between the two will be the way they proceed to work them. The Moderate policy seems to be to work along the lines of least resistance and, knowing the bureaucracy as we do, it is not a particularly difficult task to foresee what the Moderates' working the Reforms will result in.

There is a good deal of propaganda work that has got to be done in the province before the Congress can come into its own. That the Nationalists are in a majority in the province and that, where they are not it only needs to explain what they stand for and to carry the people with them has been amply demonstrated by the proceedings of the Malabar District Conference last week. This Conference was held at Manjeri, a place far inland at a distance of nearly 30 miles from the nearest railway station. No propaganda work worth mentioning had been done in those parts by the Nationalists and some of the leading local men were staunch Theosophists who had been working steadily for the last few months to get Mrs. Besant's position accepted. Like the Sholapur and Midnapore Conferences, the Manjeri Conference ranked as a sort of test case for the attitude of the province over the question of the Reforms. Over a thousand voted for the Congress resolution. Therefore I hold that the Congress case has got only to be presented to the country for the country to claim it as its own.

Sir Sivaswami Iyer, the President of the Madras Liberal League and Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Iyer who has now definitely joined the Madras Liberal League and who, if rumour is to be given any credence, seems to be in the running for a Minister's place in the coming *regime*, have written to the press dissociating themselves from the resolution passed at the Khilafat Conference. So Muhammadans know whom they can count on in the coming struggle and knowing that the Nationalists can count on their co-operation in the work before them.

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BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(Thursday, May 6.)

Major A. S. Meek, C.M.G., Assistant Resident, Aden, to act as Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Aden Settlement in addition to his own duties vice Mr. E. M. Duggan, proceeding on leave.

Mr. R. H. Haslam, Assistant Superintendent of Agency Police, Kathiawar, is granted, with effect from the date of relief, such privilege leave as may be due to him on that date in combination with furlough on average salary for such period as will bring the combination period of absence up to eight months.

Mr. I. C. Boyd, Acting Commissioner of Police, Bombay, to be a Presidency Magistrate in the City of Bombay until further orders.

Mr. A. F. Kindersley, I.C.S., on relief, to act as Judicial Assistant to the Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar, vice Mr. K. W. Barlee, I.C.S., proceeding on leave, or pending further orders.

Mr. L. Coutinho, Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Dharwar, is appointed, in addition to his own duties, an Additional Sessions Judge in the Kanara Sessions Division.

Khan Bahadur K. J. Petigara, Superintendent of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, Bombay City, is granted with effect from the date of relief privilege leave for one month and ten days.

Mr. Krishnaji Vithal Khedkar to act as Deputy Superintendent of Police, Fourth Grade, during the absence on leave of Mr. Govind Gopal Brahma, and to do duty as Deputy Superintendent of Police, Poona.

Rao Bahadur Keshav Vithal Kokje to act as Deputy Superintendent of Police, Fourth Grade, in Mr. Malcolm Ratanji Kothavala's deputation vacancy, and to do duty as Deputy Superintendent of Police Poona.

Mr. Rajaram Raghunath Shirgaonkar, on relief by Rao Bahadur K. V. Kokje, to do duty as Deputy Superintendent of Police, Satara.

Mr. Chimanlal Ajitrai to act as Deputy Superintendent of Police, Fourth Grade, in Mr. Nasarvanji Kavasji Patel's leave vacancy and to do duty as Deputy Superintendent of Police Kaira.

Khan Saheb Ratanji Rustamji Mirza on relief by Mr. Chimanlal Ajitrai, to act as Deputy Superintendent of Police, Surat.

Lieutenant H. Gregson, 120th Infantry, to act as Cantonment Magistrate at Deesa in addition to his own military duties, vice Lieutenant D. M. L. Hennessey, transferred. Lieutenant Gregson is also appointed, under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to be a Magistrate of the First Class within the limits of the Military Cantonment of Deesa.

Mr. S. T. Ranade to do duty as an additional Subordinate Judge at Gokak, with effect from the 19th May, 1920, continuing to hold his temporary appointment of additional Second Class Subordinate Judge.

Mr. W. W. Clifford, on return to duty, to be Deputy Superintendent of Police, Sholapur, vice Rao Bahadur Bhimji Balaji Gudi, transferred.

Khan Bahadur N. R. Wachha, Superintendent of the Ahmedabad Central Prison, is granted privilege leave for six weeks from the date of relief.

Mr. R. J. Jakatdar, Jailor, Ahmedabad Central Prison, to act as Superintendent of the Ahmedabad Central Prison during the absence on leave of Khan Bahadur Wachha.

In supersession of Government Notifications Nos. 3179 and 558, dated the 25th April 1919 and 19th January 1920, respectively, it is notified that Mr. C. G. H. Fawcett, I.C.S., Judicial Commissioner of Sind, was granted, with effect from the 6th June 1919, privilege leave for two months and twelve days in combination with furlough on average salary for three months and twenty days and privilege leave in advance for ten days and was permitted to prefix to it Shahe Barat holiday on 16th May 1919—and the vacation from the 17th idem.

No. 4207—Mr. P. A. Kelley, Superintendent of Police, B. B. & C. I. Railway, is granted with effect from the date of relief, such privilege leave as may then be admissible to him in combination with furlough on average salary for four months and on half average salary for such period as will bring the total combined period of absence up to one year.

Mr. G. A. Shillidy, Superintendent of Police, allowed by the Secretary of State for India an extension for one month and eight days of the furlough granted to him.

Mr. J. W. Bennett, Assistant Superintendent of Police, allowed by the Secretary of State for India an extension for nineteen days of the special leave on urgent private affairs granted to him.

Mr. D. N. D. Khandalavala, Acting Additional Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, to exercise the powers which may be conferred under section 202 (1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, upon Presidency Magistrates other than the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. R. P. Lambert, Deputy Inspector General of Police, Southern Range, is granted, with effect from the 8th May 1920 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it, privilege leave for six months in combination with furlough on average salary for two months.

Mr. V. K. Kogekar, Divisional Superintendent of Agriculture, C.D., is granted privilege leave for one month and fifteen days with effect from the date of relief.

Mr. B. P. Vagholkar to act as Divisional Superintendent of Agriculture, C.D., during the absence on leave of Mr. V. K. Kogekar, or pending further orders.

Mr. H. K. Kirpalani, I.C.S., is allowed an extension by one month and five days of the privilege leave granted to him.

The privilege leave of absence for three months granted in Government Notification No. G.-Misc.-542, dated 4th March, 1920 to Khan Bahadur Jamshedji Bejanji Vachha, Collector of Income Tax, Bombay, is extended up to and including 31st May, 1920.

Mr. P. N. Chandavarkar, an Assistant Collector in the Imperial Customs Service is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 15th April, 1920, or the subsequent date from which he may avail himself of the leave.

Mr. T. Gilbert, Deputy Director of Agriculture, S.D., is allowed, with effect from 1st May 1920 or the subsequent date of relief, such privilege leave as is admissible to him on the date of relief in combination with three months' leave on urgent private affairs.

Rao Saheb Kulkarni to act as Deputy Director of Agriculture, S. D. during the absence on leave of Mr. T. Gilbert, pending further orders.

Three additional temporary appointments of Assistant Land Acquisition Officers for the City of Bombay have been created for a period of two years and Captain E. M. Gilbert-Lodge, R. E., and Messrs. Dwarkanath Rajaram Vaidya and Hari Vishnu Date, have been appointed to them pending further orders.

Miss H. V. Twells to act as Inspectress of Girls' Schools in Sind vice Miss A. E. Brooke deputed on special duty.

Miss M. Newland, Lady Superintendent, Training College for Women, Dharwar, is granted leave on medical certificate for one month and eleven days with effect from the 6th March 1920, with permission to affix to it the summer vacation of the College from 18th April to 4th June 1920.

Miss K. Daxton, Assistant, Training College for Women, Dharwar, acted as Lady Superintendent, Training College for Women, Dharwar, from 6th March to 17th April 1920, both days inclusive, during the absence on leave of Miss M. Newland.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Issues of 3, 6, 9 & 12 months' Treasury Bills.

The Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras have been authorised by the Government of India to issue Treasury Bills for 3, 6, 9 and 12 months.

2. These Bills will be issued in denominations of Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000, Rs. 25,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1 lakh, Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs.

3. The rates payable will be notified from time to time. The present rates are as follows: —

For 3 months' Bills Rs. 98·14·0% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 4·5512%.
" 6 " " Rs. 97·8·0% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 5·1282%.
" 9 " " Rs. 96·0·0% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 5·5556%.
" 12 " " Rs. 95·0·0% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 5·2632%.

4. Bills will be repayable at Maturity at the Presidency Banks of issue.

5. The Bill will be in the form appended. If the name of the payee be not filled in, the Bill will be repaid to the bearer; it will otherwise be payable to the payee or his order.

6. Bills can be obtained during banking hours at the head offices of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras.

7. Applications for Bills will also be received at the branches of the Bank of Bengal at Cawnpore, Rangoon, Delhi and Lahore, and at the Karachi branch of the Bank of Bombay. Transfers at par from these branches on the Head Office will be issued at above centres. Bills purchased at above centres will be paid at the branch of the Presidency Bank at which they were issued.

8. Brokerage at the rate of 1-16th % on the face value of the Bill will be paid on any application submitted through any recognized broker. No brokerage will be paid in the case of Bills taken up direct by Banks.

9. The Government of India reserve the right at any time to vary the rates payable for any class of Bills, to fix a limit to the amount of Bills to be issued in any week and to discontinue issues of any class or classes of Bills.

FORM OF BILL.

This Treasury Bill entitles_____or order to the payment of Rs._____at the Bank of Bengal/Bombay/Madras out of the revenues of the Government of India on the_____day of_____1920.

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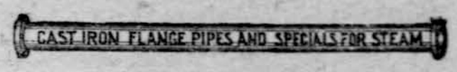

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